

**HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF
WESTERN LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**



**TRC
Columbia, South Carolina**

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WESTERN LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to:

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Project # 33367

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I. PROJECT SUMMARY

TRC conducted a historic resources survey of western Laurens County, South Carolina. The work was undertaken on behalf of Laurens County and was funded by a matching grant provided by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The survey was conducted for the purpose of identifying properties and districts that should be considered for possible local designation and/or NRHP designation within the county. The survey will be utilized for the creation and promotion of economic incentives for rehabilitation, education, and heritage tourism, and the information will aid local governments in future planning activities and cultural tourism development.

The boundaries for the survey were the Laurens County line on the north, west, and south, and SC Highway 221 on the east. There were 1,492 properties surveyed within a total area of approximately 350-square miles. The results of the architectural survey indicate that there are potential historic districts within the town of Laurens. In addition, there were 241 properties surveyed in the rural areas of the county. Of these identified properties, 25 are considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

There were 1,083 residential, 55 commercial, and three industrial properties identified within the municipal limits of the city of Laurens. Of these identified properties, none are considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. One newly identified district and two district extensions were identified as being eligible for listing in the NRHP. These consist of the Laurens Cotton Mill Historic District with 163 properties including 158 homes, four commercial buildings, and the mill complex; the Laurens Historic District Extension, with four commercial structures and ten residential structures; and the South Harper Street Historic District Extension, with 44 residential structures.

There were 59 residential and 14 commercial properties identified within the municipal limits of the town of Gray Court. Of these identified properties, one residential structure is considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

There were eight residential structures, three commercial buildings, and one industrial complex identified within the municipal limits of the town of Waterloo. Of these identified properties, one is considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted from October 2001 through January 2002. TRC Program Manager William Green supervised the survey, and Preservation Planner Jennifer Revels and Historian Mary Sherrer conducted the architectural survey and historical research. William Green and Jennifer Revels provided technical editing, and Jessica Cox edited the report. Senior Graphics Specialist Vince Macek produced the graphics.

II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The historic resource survey of western Laurens County was undertaken in order to compile an up-to-date, accurate inventory of historic properties located within the western half of Laurens County. The information was compiled in order to identify properties and districts that should be considered for possible local designation and National Register designation, as well as to aid the local governments in preservation planning and cultural tourism development.

Information gathered during the survey will be used to evaluate the loss of historic properties over time and the effects of new development on the historic fabric in the county's incorporated municipalities. The survey will also aid in future preservation-planning efforts by identifying historic properties and districts. This information can then be used when creating future zoning ordinances and local preservation ordinances. By establishing a clear picture of the history of the county and how its architecture fits into that history, residents and local government officials will be able to make informed decisions regarding the adaptive reuse or demolition of historic properties. They will also be able to utilize the history in order to create an effective heritage tourism plan.

III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Field survey of western Laurens County was undertaken in phases after an initial public meeting was held in the old Court House in the city of Laurens. There the survey was introduced and explained to the public. Questions were fielded at that time regarding any input or concerns that local citizens had regarding the survey and histories were gathered from owners of local historic properties. The rural areas were surveyed initially, followed by the incorporated towns of Gray Court, Waterloo, and Laurens respectively. The intensive field survey began in October 2001 and was completed in January 2002.

Before the survey began, the Survey Coordinator for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History assigned a block of survey numbers. Each surveyed property received a number that was noted in the top right hand corner of the final survey forms. A surveyable property is defined as any property that is at least 50-years old and retains a good level of historical integrity. The National Register Criteria deals with “the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” (National Register Bulletin 15, 1995:2). Any property eligible for listing in the NRHP must be significant under one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A. Any property that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B. Any property that is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past.

Criterion C. Any property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic value, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D. Any property that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to our nation’s prehistory or history.

For a property to qualify for listing, it must meet at least one of the National Register Criteria listed above and retain historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

During the course of the field survey, all roads within the proposed survey areas were walked or driven, and all existing, surveyable, aboveground structures were recorded in a Survey Database in Microsoft Access 97 format. In addition, black-and-white photographs were taken of every surveyed property and any related outbuildings. The film rolls and frames were logged, and the location of each property was noted on a USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle map. At the conclusion of the field survey, all properties were entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS) database to be added to the statewide information center located at the SCDAH. The GIS database includes the location of each recorded property as well as its historic name, historic use, and National Register eligibility.

While the properties were being recorded, they were examined for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service as set forth in 36 CFR 60.4 (listed above). When possible, the owners of the house/business were consulted regarding any relevant history of the property in question, including old photographs and records pertaining to the structure. All information from these interviews, including photographs and documents, were recorded and included either on the final survey forms or in the final report.

Once eligibility of individual properties had been determined, recommendations were made regarding possible designation of historic districts. According to the National Register Criteria, in order for a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since its period of significance. A component of a district is considered non-contributing if the structure has been significantly altered since the period of the district's significance or the structure does not share the historic association of the district.

All survey maps were clearly labeled with appropriate legends and depict the survey area boundaries, the locations of the surveyed historic properties (with survey numbers noted), and inaccessible areas. National Register eligibility maps were prepared separately and identify the location of properties recommended eligible (draft stage) and determined eligible (final stage) on topographic maps. Boundaries for eligible districts are also noted and include the location of both contributing and non-contributing resources within each district.

At the conclusion of the field survey, Jennifer Revels and Mary Sherrer of TRC accompanied Andrew Chandler and Brad Sauls from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) on a field visit to the surveyed areas. At that time, all recommendations for National Register eligibility were examined and substantiated. All recommendations made by the SCDAH have been added into the final report. Potential threats to historic resources in the survey area were identified, and recommendations made for future preservation activities. These recommendations were developed in conjunction with the SCDAH.

IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

SUMMARY

Located in the middle of the South Carolina Piedmont, western Laurens County has a history of both agricultural and industrial revenue common among its neighboring counties. Its architectural history reflects a high level of prosperity from the mid- to late nineteenth century that coincided with peak cotton production, railroad expansion and the establishment of industries like the Laurens Cotton Mill and the Laurens Glass Works. In the late twentieth century, western Laurens County has remained largely rural with cattle ranching becoming an important agricultural focus. At the same time, suburban communities such as Gray Court on Interstate 385, and recreational housing around Lake Greenwood have increased the county's population and have resulted in a lucrative construction industry.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF WESTERN LAURENS COUNTY

Laurens County is located in the South Carolina Piedmont region between the Enoree River on its northeastern border and the Saluda River on its southwestern border; the Saluda becomes Lake Greenwood at the county's southeast corner. Typical of this region, the county has relatively low, rolling hills and a temperate climate with an average rainfall of 48 inches and an average temperature from 42 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter to 79 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. These factors contribute to a long growing season of between 210 and 220 days, which is well suited for the county's traditional cotton crop. The clayey soil is underlain by metamorphic rock with some granite intrusions. Big Knob and Little Knob, located in the northern part of the county, are two granite monadnocks—a common landform in the upper Piedmont. The region's vegetation has been greatly altered by intensive cotton agriculture and its subsequent abandonment in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. At present, the county exhibits different forms of land use and regeneration including cultivated and unused agricultural fields, stands of pine and hardwoods, and pastureland.¹

¹ Charles F. Kovacik and John J. Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1987), pp. 15-18, 32-36, 42-44 and 48; Michael Trinkley, Natalie Adams, Debi Hacker, "Plantation Life in the Piedmont: A Preliminary Examination of Rosemont Plantation, Laurens County, South Carolina," Chicora Research Foundation Series 29 (Columbia: Chicora Foundation, Inc., March 1992), pp. 5-7; Interview with Sarah L. Armstrong, 12 November 2001.

CHEROKEE OCCUPATION

The Cherokee are an Iroquoian-speaking group who migrated from Tennessee and North Carolina into the northwestern section of South Carolina in the sixteenth century. They occupied and hunted in lands that ranged from the Blue Ridge Mountains south to Abbeville County and southeast to the Broad River, where their territory abutted that of the Catawba. Their established towns remained in the more northern sections of their territory beyond the mountains, with only a few small towns in present-day Oconee County representing the most southern or lower part of their lands. Areas of Laurens County, similar to Abbeville County, were probably used as hunting grounds and for temporary encampments. Population estimates vary widely, ranging from 15,000 to 20,000 at a minimum for the entire state in the early seventeenth century. By one report in the late 1750s at the start of the Cherokee War, the group had approximately 3,000 men, in the entire lower southeast.²

SETTLEMENT AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR (1740–1785)

Beginning in the 1740s and 1750s, Europeans of Scottish, Irish, English, and German descent moved into the South Carolina Piedmont. They were initially encouraged by Governor Robert Johnson's township program, which set aside areas beyond the Lowcountry to encourage European-American settlement and granted participants tax credits and free land. Since the overthrow of the Lords Proprietors in 1719 when South Carolina became an English royal colony, governmental officials had looked for ways to use the colony's frontier as a buffer from Indian and Spanish invasion. Officials also wanted to balance the increasing slave population with free settlers. Settlers of all nationalities began to take advantage of the Governor's offer, however; present-day Laurens County area was not settled until the 1760s, after the Cherokee ceded their lower hunting grounds to the colony at the end of the Cherokee War. The new line dividing Cherokee territory from colonial territory is approximately the present-day boundary between Abbeville and Anderson counties and Laurens and Greenville Counties stretching from the Saluda River to the Enoree River. Since there were no designated townships in the Laurens area, settlers applied for individual grants, favoring lands along waterways including Durbin, Beaverdam, Duncan and Warrior Creeks, and the Saluda, Enoree, Little and Reedy Rivers. With fewer concerns of Cherokee attack, settlers quickly migrated into these lands, many from Pennsylvania and Virginia where good land was becoming scarce.³

Settlers probably moved west from the Newberry County area into Laurens following the retreat of the Cherokee. These settlers were part of a large wave of immigration to the South Carolina

² Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, p. 60; Robert M. Weir, *Colonial South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), pp. 11-12 and 269.

³ Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), pp. 52-62; Weir, *Colonial South Carolina*, p. 275; Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, p. 80; William P. Jacobs, ed., *The Scrapbook: A Compilation of Historical Facts about Places and Events of Laurens County, South Carolina* (n.p.: Laurens County Historical Society and Laurens County Arts Council, 1982), p. 10.

backcountry following the Cherokee War, resulting in a greater influx of white settlers as compared to the township program. The percentage of the colony's white population living in the backcountry rose from about 50 percent to 75 percent between 1760 and 1770.⁴ John Duncan of Ireland may have been the first settler in the area, on a creek in the northeastern part of the county that later bore his name. Duncan brought with him an African or African-American, who he had enslaved.⁵ Other early settlers included Patrick and Robert Cunningham of Virginia, who settled on the Saluda River in 1769, and Jonathan Downes of Virginia who settled on the Reedy River.⁶ No structures in western Laurens County survive from this initial period of settlement.

In the late eighteenth century, the Laurens County area was on the fringe of backcountry development, still very close to Cherokee territory and skirted by major colonial roads. The road from Charleston to the trading post at Ninety Six (in present-day Greenwood County) as well as various Cherokee towns followed along the western bank of the Saluda River; the road to the Catawba lands near Rock Hill ran northeast from present-day Due West in Abbeville.⁷ The county's distance from these trade routes hindered the development of townships within the county.

Until the 1760s, the Laurens County area was part of the parish system established by the colonial government that afforded little assistance to residents of the backcountry. Members of the Regulator movement in the 1760s aggressively fought suspected criminals in the backcountry, and demanded that the colonial government establish courts, schools, and jails beyond the Low Country. Although an operating judicial system was not established in the backcountry until after the Revolutionary War, districts were organized in 1769. Laurens County was part of the Ninety Six District, which comprised a large area including present-day Abbeville, Greenwood, McCormick, and Edgefield Counties.⁸

Because of its proximity to Cherokee territory, western Laurens County was involved in the uncertain politics of the early Revolutionary War. Some settlers heard rumors that the Cherokee were planning to take advantage of the colony's political divisions, ally with local British sympathizers, and attack settlements in the backcountry. Others suggested that the Low Country government would incite the Cherokee to subdue the back settlements, which largely supported the British. Responding to the region's uncertainties, the Provincial Congress in Charleston sent a delegation to Ninety Six where William Henry Drayton secured a fragile agreement of non-commitment from backcountry Tory leaders. The agreement did not hold, however, and violence continued in the area as groups fought over militia supplies and worried about Cherokee

⁴ Weir, *Colonial South Carolina*, p. 209.

⁵ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 8.

⁶ Edna Riddle Foy, "A Brief Sketch of the Development of Laurens County," in Julian Stevenson Bolick, *A Laurens County Sketchbook* (n.p.: Mrs. Julian S. Bolick, 1973), pp. 3-6.

⁷ Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 81-82.

⁸ Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 212-221; Theresa M. Hicks, *South Carolina: A Guide to County Records* (Columbia: Peppercorn Publications, Inc., 1998), p. 168.

allegiances. In July of 1776, just after the British made their first attempt to capture Charleston harbor, the Cherokee took advantage of the British presence and began an attack on the backcountry settlements. Residents in the Saluda River area sought refuge at Lyndley's Fort on Raeburn (now Rabon) Creek. In the early morning of 15 July, Cherokees and local Tories dressed as Indians attacked the fort but were turned back by Jonathan Downs leading the local militia (the site of Lyndley's Fort is listed in the NRHP). The Provincial Congress in turn began a campaign against the Cherokee's lower towns, during which they secured a further cession of most remaining Cherokee lands in South Carolina.⁹

COUNTY ESTABLISHMENT AND GROWTH (1785–1865)

After the Revolutionary War, South Carolina reordered its judicial districts and divided them into counties. Laurens County was created on 12 March 1785 from 780 square miles of the former Ninety Six District and a small portion of former Cherokee territory, including part of the upper reaches of the Reedy River that would be annexed into Greenville County a year later. In 1786, the boundaries of the county ran from the ferry at Island Ford on the Saluda River (now under Lake Greenwood) northwest along the Saluda to the Cherokee territory line of 1761, running northeast following that line from the Saluda River to the Enoree River, southeast along the Enoree River to O'Dell's Ford, and from O'Dell's Ford to Island Ford following the Old Ninety Six Road (which today follows portions of State Route 560). On 21 December 1792 Laurens lost another small section of territory along its western boundary to Greenville County, reducing the county's size to 730 square miles and creating the county boundaries that have remained until the present day. There were no further changes to the county other than its name change from Laurens County to Laurens District in 1800, and from Laurens District to Laurens County in 1868.¹⁰

A delegation from the General Assembly chose to locate the county seat near the center of the county on high ground near Hudgen's Spring. The first court sessions were held in the summer of 1785 at the home of John Rogers. A wooden building was later erected for use as a court, church, and school. Rogers sold the land containing the wooden courthouse building to Samuel Saxon, who sold four acres to the county in 1792 for the purpose of creating a courthouse square. Saxon sold the parcels surrounding Saxon's property to Robert Goodloe Harper, who in turn sold the land within a mile radius of the square to the county for what would become the residential areas of the town of Laurens.¹¹

⁹ Weir, *Colonial South Carolina*, pp. 322-325 and 330; Edgar, *South Carolina*, p. 229; Foy, *Laurens County Sketchbook*, pp. 9-10; Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 9; U. S. Department of the Interior, "Lindley's Fort," National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form, 7 November 1978, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Section 8:1-2.

¹⁰ John H. Long, ed., *South Carolina: Atlas of Historical County Boundaries* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1997), pp. 136-137; Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 10.

¹¹ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 10-11.

Laurens, or Laurensville as it was sometimes called in the early nineteenth century, grew slowly after establishing its courthouse square in the 1810s and 1820s. The district replaced the wooden building where court was held in the late eighteenth century with a new courthouse in 1815, and in 1838 built the courthouse that remains in use today (**Site 0480**). Both later courthouses stood on the same property deeded to the county in 1792. Alterations to the current courthouse building were made in 1858, including wings to the northeast and southeast façades that had been part of the building's original design.¹² Community members also built several churches, including the Old Methodist Church, built ca. 1852 (**Site 0556**), and the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, built in 1846 (**Site 0559**). The original First Baptist and Presbyterian Church buildings, also built around 1850, were demolished and replaced in the late nineteenth century to house growing congregations.¹³ Although expansion of the courthouse in the 1850s and the construction of several houses of worship may suggest a growing town, these events might be better explained by the increasing wealth in the district as a whole. In fact, the commercial areas within the town of Laurens were slow to develop. During the first half of the nineteenth century the town supported between ten and fifteen stores offering dry goods and finished clothing, fruits and sweets, wagon repairs and supplies, whiskey, and medical services. These early wooden commercial structures were eventually replaced during the town's economic growth in the late nineteenth century, and no antebellum commercial structures remain on the courthouse square or in town.¹⁴

Residential neighborhoods in Laurens also developed slowly. In 1826, Robert Mills reported in his *Statistics of South Carolina* that Laurensville had 35 houses and 250 residents. In comparison, Camden (organized in 1769) had 300 houses with 2,500 residents, and Cheraw (organized in the 1810s) had approximately 150 houses with between 1,200 and 1,300 residents.¹⁵ Thirty years later, in 1857, Laurens had grown to only 47 houses.¹⁶ Several houses from this period remain in the older residential areas, which include Main, Harper and Hampton Streets. West Main Street, called Republican Street at least until the 1840s, was a prominent Laurens address and a good location because of heavy traffic leading into the Town Square and continuing west as the Greenville Road. The James Dunklin House (**Site 0515**), built ca. 1812 on West Main Street, is the oldest house in the town of Laurens and one of the oldest extant

¹² U. S. Department of the Interior, "Laurens County Courthouse," National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form, 19 June 1972, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Section 7:1.

¹³ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 438-40, 443-445, and 447-450; U. S. Department of the Interior, "Laurens Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form, 10 October 1980, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Section 7: Continuation Sheet 1.

¹⁴ U. S. Department of the Interior, "Laurens Historic District," Section 8:1; Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 12.

¹⁵ Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular* (Charleston, SC: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826), p. 605; Robert Mills, "A Geographical, Statistical and Historical Map of the State," in *Atlas of the State of South Carolina* (Baltimore: F. Lucas, Jr., 1825; reprint, Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1980).

¹⁶ Bessie Watts Royall, "Reminiscences of Old Laurens," *Laurens Advertiser*, 1 April 1931.

residences in the county. Other early along West Main Street included an impressive in-town home constructed in 1839 by Planter John Adam Eichelberger that is now known as the Governor William Dunlap Simpson House (**Site 0522**). The Irby-Todd Henderson House (**Site 0807**) was built ca. 1838 by lawyer James Henderson Irby just south of West Main Street on the edge of the city, and John Wells Simpson built an Italianate-style house in 1859 on present-day West Hampton Street, just north of West Main, for John Drayton Williams (**Site 0852**). Building a house on the edge of town gave these owners ample lot space for gardens and outbuildings, while affording them the convenience of being a short distance to business or court. Eichelberger and Irby may have been encouraged to build in Laurens because of the county's investment in a new courthouse, since both properties are contemporary with its date of construction in the late 1830s. Few residences built within the town limits on East Main Street in this period are extant, and most were probably demolished when railroad lines, warehouses, and manufacturing structures were constructed in this area in the late nineteenth century. However, the Octagon House (**Site 1139**) and the Cresswell Garlington House (**Site 1102**), both built in the 1850s, indicate that East Main Street was also a prominent residential area.¹⁷ Harper Street, like Main Street, contained a few high-style antebellum residences, but did not become a densely occupied area until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. South Harper was known as the Road to Hamburg or Road to Augusta, while much of North Harper was the Road to Union. Only two early residences remain: the Hix-Blackwell House (**Site 0566**) and the Word-Humphries-Childress House (**Site 0568**), both built before 1857 on what is now South Harper.¹⁸

The Laurens county seat had the advantage of being located at the intersection of five roads, which follow approximately present-day Main Street (US 76), Harper Street (US 221), and the Old Laurens-Greenville Road (paralleling State Route 14). These stagecoach roads linked the town directly to Greenville, Spartanburg, and Cambridge (a community near Ninety Six), and there connected to roads leading to Orangeburg, Hamburg, Augusta, and Charleston. Laurens therefore was more directly linked to its upstate neighbors to the north and west along the Savannah River than to those districts to the east, such as Fairfield, Chester, and Kershaw.¹⁹

In addition, Laurensville lay between the two major routes from western North Carolina to the South Carolina markets at Augusta, Columbia and Charleston. Cattle and hog drivers as well as tourists in the antebellum period traveled from Asheville and the North Carolina interior on what was known as the Buncombe Turnpike, which connected to these trade roads in the South

¹⁷ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 62; Royall, 1 April 1931; U. S. Department of the Interior, "Governor William Dunlap Simpson House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form, 24 July 1974, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Section 8: 1; U. S. Department of the Interior, "Irby-Henderson-Todd House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form, 8 September 1983, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Section 8: 1; U. S. Department of the Interior, "Laurens Historic District," Section 7: 1.

¹⁸ Royall, 1 April 1931; South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "City of Laurens Multiple Resource Area: South Harper Street Historic District," South Carolina Inventory Form for Districts and Individual Properties in a Multiple Resource Area, 19 November 1986, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, pp. 1-2 and 6.

¹⁹ Mills, "A Geographical, Statistical and Historical Map of the State."

Carolina upstate. Farmers may have been able to sell their livestock or corn to the drovers, but the roads may have also increased social interaction with drovers and travelers, some who came from as far as Tennessee and Kentucky.²⁰ While western Laurens County farmers and merchants may have benefited from this relationship somewhat, their distance from these major trade roads meant that the town of Laurensville and other crossroad towns grew more slowly than they might have if they connected directly to these routes.

Several communities in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century did develop along these roads, often organizing around a stagecoach stop or tavern, post office, or church. These communities or crossroads offered places to gather for mustering, political rallies or worship, but had few stores.²¹ Tumbling Shoals, located on the Reedy River, may be one of the earliest established communities in the western half of the county. Settlers were attracted to the river for milling power and the area around the river for its rich agricultural land.²² Nearby Hickory Tavern, located at the intersection of two roads between Rabon and Reedy Creeks, began as the town of New Market. Henry Burrow was issued a license to operate a tavern there in 1800, although a structure at this location had operated as a stagecoach stop at least since the 1790s. On Robert Mills' map of Laurens District in 1825, the place is marked "Burrow's" and a muster ground and Masonic lodge are shown to be located near the tavern. The building that had incorporated portions of the original tavern stood until recently.²³ A third community in this area located southwest of Hickory Tavern was anchored by Poplar Springs Baptist Church.²⁴ All three of these communities were located in Sullivan Township. Joseph Sullivan, who purchased land from Burrows and Lewis Saxon, built a house in 1838 near Tumbling Shoals (**Site 0191**).²⁵



Figure 1. "The Bee Hive" or "Martin's Store"
(Site 0264)

Other early communities include Waterloo, located south of the town of Laurens, Scuffletown and Youngs to the north, and Greenpond to the west. Waterloo appears on Mills' map in 1825 with the name "Anderson," a family that owned much of the land in the area. A Methodist church was organized there in 1832, and the town is depicted on an 1856 stagecoach map, as are the Youngs and Scuffletown Post Offices. Scuffletown is located near present-day Ora, and

²⁰ John C. Inscoe, *Mountain Masters, Slavery, and the Sectional Crisis in Western North Carolina* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1989), pp. 42, 46-52 and 159.

²¹ Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 288-289.

²² Foy, *Laurens County Sketchbook*, pp. 25-6.

²³ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 50-51; Foy, *Laurens County Sketchbook*, pp. 26-27; Interview with James Wasson, 29 October 2001.

²⁴ Laurens County Historical Commission, "Landmarks: Six Guide Yourself Tours" (Laurens, SC: Laurens County Historical Commission, 197?), p. 2.

²⁵ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 50.

shares its odd name with other towns across the Piedmont. As noted on Mills' map, members of the Hunter family were some of the first settlers to the Youngs area, and the home of Samuel Marvin Hunter still stands (**Site 0308**). Youngs was located between Scuffletown and the district's western border along a stagecoach road. Southeast of Laurens near the Saluda River was the King's Chapel and Muster House. Also located nearby was Daniel's Store, which was also known as the Bee Hive (**Site 0264**) (Figure 1). This store was originally owned by a number of men but was eventually purchased by James Cooper Martin, one of the store's shareholders. The store, operating into the 1990s, is thought to have been one of the longest continually operating stores in the state. Greenpond (also known as Babbtown or Eden) was another small settlement that had a post office in the 1830s. The Babb family owned land in the area and subsequently ran the post office. Dorrah or Dorroh was a late-antebellum community on the Georgia Road that offered overnight accommodations at the Dorroh House where the post office also was located. Although this house recently burned and is being rebuilt, it is a significant site in the community that later became Gray Court. Highland Home (no longer extant) on the Old Laurens Road also served as a post office through the late nineteenth century.²⁶

At least one antebellum industrial enterprise existed in western Laurens County. John Garlington and Richard F. Simpson organized the Laurens Cotton and Wool Factory on Rabon Creek, which included a saw mill and grist mill. The factory was destroyed by fire in 1837.²⁷ Remnants of early mills are rare, but surviving examples include the mill pond at Boyd's Mill, now the site of Boyd's Mill Hydro Station (**Site 0252**) and Culbertson's Mill, later known as Ekom Beach (**Site 0271**), which retains at least one historic mill building.

Churches remained an important part of community development throughout the nineteenth century, and a religious revival movement in the early nineteenth century encouraged the organization of several congregations. These religious communities offered a forum for social interaction among isolated farms and plantations. While some denominations initially opposed the growing practice of slavery, particularly the Methodist Church, church leaders and evangelicals resigned themselves to converting slaves and masters.²⁸ Based on the majority Protestant Scots-Irish and English backgrounds of upcountry settlers, early churches in rural Laurens County were Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist. While most of these congregations are still active, none of their houses of worship retain architectural integrity from this period. Most congregations have built new structures as their original churches were destroyed or as the congregation outgrew their original building. Some early congregations in the area include

²⁶ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 49 and 74-75; Foy, *Laurens County Sketchbook*, pp. 18-19 and 268; Laurens County Historical Commission, "Tours"; Robert Mills, "Laurens District, South Carolina," in *Atlas of the State of South Carolina* (Baltimore: F. Lucas, Jr., 1825; reprint, Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1980); "A New Map of South Carolina with Its Canals, Roads and Distances from Place to Place along the Stage and Steamboat Routes" (Philadelphia: Charles Desilver, 1856); Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 47-49; Interview with Sarah L. Armstrong, 9 November 2001 and 6 February 2002.

²⁷ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 14; Bernice A. George, "Burnt Factory," typescript, nd. "Burnt Factory," Laurens County history files, Laurens County Library.

²⁸ Lacy K. Ford, Jr., *Origins of Southern Radicalism: The South Carolina Upcountry, 1800-1860* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), pp. 19-24.

Friendship Presbyterian Church (organized ca. 1820), Rabun Creek Baptist Church (organized in 1823), Mount Pleasant Baptist Church (organized in 1826), and Greenpond United Methodist Church (organized in 1844). Several congregations have retained and updated or expanded on an earlier structure, including Dials United Methodist Church, which was organized in 1808 by Bishop Francis Asbury at the home of Martin Dial. The extant church was built in 1860, with changes in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. Hopewell United Methodist Church retains its ca. 1835–1840 structure, with changes made during the 1940s. Ora A. R. P. Church, organized ca. 1790, built a new structure in 1882, with additions to the building in the late twentieth century.²⁹ Many of these congregations, despite changes to the church building, retain cemeteries that remain significant for their association with early settlers and community leaders.

The vast majority of persons who lived in western Laurens County in the early to mid-nineteenth century lived on farms and plantations. Planters in the upstate of South Carolina had been growing short-staple cotton since the mid-eighteenth century, but the crop only became valuable after the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. Fed by the British textile market, Piedmont farmers purchased the greatest amount of land and slaves they could afford in order to grow cotton.³⁰ The dominance of the crop spread so quickly, and to such a great extent, that as early as the 1820s, agricultural reformers began to suggest alternate crops and methods to curtail soil exhaustion. Robert Mills wrote of Laurens District in 1826, "The same erroneous system of cultivating our lands is pursued in this district as in others, so destructive to the soil and detrimental to the permanent advantage of the country.... We wish to see them giving back to the soil some portion of nourishment which they take from it."³¹ As early as 1830, Laurens was among the top cotton-producing districts in the state.³²

Plantation agriculture altered Laurens County's society and landscape. Between 1820 and 1830 the district's slave population increased by 48 percent, while its free population grew by only 6 percent. After 1830, the free white population began to decrease as cotton lands became overworked and planters moved west and south to new territory in Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas. At the same time, the slave population continued to increase.³³

The change from small farms to larger plantations is further evidenced in the census records for Laurens District. In 1820, few persons owned more than 10 slaves. The largest slaveholder in the district may have been Robert Cunningham, who owned 67 slaves in 1820. Robert Cunningham built Rosemont Plantation on the Saluda River (no longer extant), later the home of Ann Pamela Cunningham who organized the Mount Vernon Ladies Association and was instrumental in creating the modern-day preservation movement. In 1830, Robert Cunningham owned at least

²⁹ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 451-3, 456-7, 471-2, 476-7, and 484-5.

³⁰ Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 88-90.

³¹ Mills, *Statistics*, p. 610.

³² Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, p. 89.

³³ Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), "United States Historical Census Data Browser," 1998 (<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>), accessed 16-17 January 2002.

100 slaves, and in 1840, 143 persons. By 1830, although there were still non-slaveholders in the district, the average number of slaves owned increased to between 10 and 20, a trend that continued until the Civil War. Few slaveholders could compare to Cunningham, however, and even in 1830 and 1840, only Dr. Rico, Col. J. H. Irby, Col. John Williams, and John Simpson owned more than 75 slaves in the western part of Laurens District.³⁴

Population of Laurens District (1790–1840)

Year	Free White Population	Other Free Persons	Slave Population	Total Population
1790	8,210	7	1,120	9,337
1810	11,645	29	3,308	14,982
1820	12,755	49	4,878	17,682
1830	13,564	56	7,243	20,863
1840	12,572	88	8,911	21,584
1850	11,370	84	11,953	23,407
1860	10,658	129	13,200	23,858

Source: ICPSR

Laurens is positioned geographically among the lower Piedmont counties, similar in climate to Edgefield and Fairfield. In the nineteenth century Laurens County had similar soil conditions but larger cotton-growing and slave-holding areas as compared to upper Piedmont counties like Anderson, Greenville and Spartanburg, where small- to medium-size farms and a white majority remained. Despite the overall statistics, the western portions of Laurens District may have more closely resembled Greenville than Newberry in their population and agricultural trends. Laurens County was the state's fourth largest producer of cotton in 1840, after Abbeville, Fairfield, and Edgefield. However, the county was the largest producer of wheat by a wide margin, and was also one of the largest producers of corn, oats, and dairy products. Ten years later in 1850, the county retained these trends, producing less cotton than Abbeville and Newberry Counties, but more wheat than Anderson County. Thus while slaves made Laurens a major cotton producer in the early and mid-nineteenth century, they did not gain a majority population until 1850, while Edgefield and Fairfield Districts had a majority black population as early as 1830.³⁵

³⁴ United States Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules, Laurens County, South Carolina: 1820-1840 (South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia); Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 146-147.

³⁵ Ford, *Origins of a Southern Radicalism*, pp. 44-47; U. S. Department of State, *Compendium of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States* (Washington: Thomas Allen, 1841), pp. 190-193; J. D. B. DeBow, *Statistical View of the United States . . . Being a Compendium of the Seventh Census* (Washington: Beverly Tucker, 1854), pp. 302-307.



Figure 2. Wallace House ca. 1860 (Site 0184)
(Photo courtesy of Stella Owings Wallace as
seen in Libby Rhodes' *Images of America:
Laurens County*. Charleston: Arcadia
Publishing, 2001. p. 121)

For those who were enslaved, life on upcountry cotton plantations differed greatly from that on Lowcountry rice plantations. Slaves were usually forced to work in a gang system, in which they worked set hours each day, usually sunrise to sunset. These schedules differed from the task system, in which slaves were assigned a task to accomplish each day, and were often able to use their free time if the task was accomplished early.³⁶ George Fleming was owned by Samuel Fleming and lived on his plantation located approximately six miles north of the town of Laurens. When Works Progress Administration folklorists interviewed him in the 1930s, George Fleming recalled that women worked in the fields alongside men, sometimes working the plow and wearing pants or breeches. He remembered

a leather shop where his father worked, a tannery, and a separate building for the spinning and weaving of cloth. Slave houses were two or three-room frame or log buildings with stone, brick, or stick chimneys, scattered around the plantation rather than on a street. Overseers lived with their families on the plantation in larger or more elaborate housing than that given to the slaves.³⁷ Although the Fleming plantation buildings are no longer standing, George Fleming's descriptions are useful in understanding the variety and scale of plantation structures. Few examples of antebellum plantation buildings remain as many have been lost or modified at a later date to serve alternate purposes. Some original slave structures that remain extant include the outbuildings on the Wallace Plantation (Figure 2) (**Site 0184**), the Samuel Marvin Hunter house (**Site 308**), and **Site 0218**.

There were also many free African Americans in western Laurens District. Charles Golden, Cain, Samuel Taylor, and Titus Arnold are recorded as free persons in the 1820 Census, Cain as a slaveholder. The Valentine family, Liz Deale and Dublin Hunter are recorded in the 1830 Census. According to family records, Dublin Hunter (also known as Samuel, and Bob Dublin), his wife Nancy, and his daughters Sally and Mary were taken from the Congo Basin in Africa, and brought to Charleston. Bill Mills eventually purchased the family and brought them to Laurens County, in the Ora-Barksdale area. Dublin purchased his freedom in January 1819 when he was a young man, and stayed in Laurens County where he became a community leader in the Flat Ruff area.³⁸

³⁶ Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 311-316.

³⁷ George P. Rawick, ed., *The American Slave: A Composite Autobiography* (Westport, CT: The Greenwood Press, Inc., 1979), Supplement Series 1, Vol. 11, pp. 126-139, <http://newdeal.feri.org/asn/asn09.htm>. New Deal Network, <http://newdeal.feri.org>, accessed 6 February 2002.

³⁸ United States Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules, Laurens County, South Carolina: 1820-1840; La Brenda Garrett-Nelson, *The Source of Our Pride: The Garrett, Neely, and Sullivan Families: 200 Years of African*

The increasing practice of cotton monoculture and slavery acted to change the landscape of the Laurens District. As more farmers began to plant cotton, wooded areas were cleared to create fields and frame slave cabins and outbuildings such as barns and cotton presses were constructed to support production. As their finances increased, farmers began to replace their small log houses with larger, two-story frame houses, often in a form known as the Carolina I-house.³⁹ Documented examples of this building type include the previously mentioned Sullivan House near Tumbling Shoals; the Samuel Marvin Hunter House, built in 1825 (**Site 0308**); the Fuller-Gray House, built between 1848–1856 (**Site 0292**); the Martin House, built in 1854 (**Site 0178**); the Mahon Family House, built ca. 1860 (**Site 0183**); and the Wallace Plantation, (**Site 0184**) which was built in 1845 by William Wilkerson Wallace, a cabinet maker, carriage maker, and cotton farmer (Figure 2). John Riddle built a log house sometime after 1800 that was used as a family residence before the Perry Riddle House (**Site 0306**) was built. The Riddle family's log cabin has been moved to the Joe Adair Center and is now used for educational programs. At least one house remains in which an earlier log structure was incorporated into a later, larger home. This house, was associated with the Perry Riddle House and was constructed ca. 1840–1850 (**Site 0432**). Many of these early houses have some outbuildings surviving, built in various years through the mid-twentieth century and used for differing purposes. The Hunter House, for example, has an extant well house, smokehouse and kitchen/slave residence. The Wallace house also has a smokehouse, well house, carriage shop and slave residence.⁴⁰

Several local planters gained enough wealth to build more elaborate homes. These include Charlton Hall (**Site 0255**), a brick two-story building near Rabon Creek constructed in 1847 by George Washington Sullivan. Sullivan profited not only from cotton, but also from his investments in a cotton mill in Greenville County and a limekiln operation that he owned. Allen Dial built a Greek Revival cottage six miles southwest of Laurens around 1855 (**Site 0290**). These two houses remain the only surviving examples of high-style architecture beyond the town of Laurens from the early to mid-nineteenth century.⁴¹

The many large I-houses and several of the more elaborate homes reflect the prosperity of the 1850s cotton boom. Although Laurens did not keep pace with other lower Piedmont districts in cotton production in the first decades of the nineteenth century, Laurens District farmers increased their cotton production between 1850 and 1860, when other districts were losing farmers to western states. The average number of improved acres per farm more than doubled in

American History, Beginning in Laurens County, South Carolina (San Jose: Family Tree Press, 2001, 2nd ed.), p. 2; Interview with Lilly Williams-Tims, 28 January 2002.

³⁹ Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, p. 89.

⁴⁰ Interview with L. Thomason, 29 October 2001; Interview with Marion Mahon, 17 October 2001; Interview with Stella Wallace, 12 November 2001; Interview with Sarah L. Armstrong, 12 November 2001 and 6 February 2002; Mills, *Laurens District*.

⁴¹ U. S. Department of the Interior, "Charlton Hall Plantation House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form, 19 April 1995, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Section 8:8; U. S. Department of the Interior, "Allen Dial House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory -- Nomination Form, 21 January 1982, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Section 8:1.

this decade, and cotton production increased while corn production and swine raising decreased as it did throughout the Piedmont. Historian Lacy K. Ford explains this trend by the increase in cotton prices and access to reasonably priced market goods via the railroad. The Laurens Railroad, which opened in 1854, connected to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in Newberry and made self-sufficiency of farms no longer necessary. The railroad also brought building materials including bricks and planed boards that facilitated house construction and expansion. One Laurens District farmer wrote in 1852 that the railroad had increased land speculation, perhaps prompting farmers to move closer to the railroad or purchase additional lands. At the time, the Laurens Railroad traveled from Laurens east to Newberry, so its conveniences benefited the eastern half of the county more than the western half. However, farmers and plantation owners near town or located along roads leading to Laurens, probably would have taken advantage of the new market goods available.⁴²

At the start of the Civil War, men in the western part of the county were mustered at Riddle's Old Field in Dials Township and at Tumbling Shoals in Sullivan Township. At least 2,500 men from the county joined the Confederate Army. Although no battles were fought in Laurens County, residents suffered with other South Carolinians from the loss of family and friends, restricted access to food and supplies, and economic inflation.⁴³ The war disrupted agricultural schedules and markets for years after as freedmen and women struggled to find their place in the new society, and former plantation owners resisted their loss of property.

COMMUNITY GROWTH, INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION (1865–1930s)

After the Civil War concluded in 1865, daily life in Laurens County changed for both the white and black populations. Former slaves left the farms and plantations where they had worked in search of family members who had been sold. Others left to find work in southern towns and cities while some stayed near their homes and negotiated contracts with their former owners for wages. Because so many former slaves had little education and most were illiterate, these contracts often took advantage of their situation, sometimes offering conditions that were equally restrictive as those under which they were enslaved. A majority of farm owners divided their plantations into smaller tracts tended by tenants or sharecroppers. Cotton's post-war market price continued to fluctuate but remained low causing problems for farm owners, tenants, and sharecroppers.⁴⁴

Laurens County's black residents responded to continued white political and social oppression by creating their own communities. They established churches to unite local citizens and provide

⁴² Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 273-275; Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, pp. 244-259; Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, p. 96; Foy, *Laurens County Sketchbook*, p. 38; Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000), p. 89.

⁴³ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 14-15; Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 105-106.

⁴⁴ Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 378-381 and 428-429; Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 105-108.

religious and secular leadership. In these areas it was often the schools and churches that became the impetus for community development. Saint Paul First Baptist Church (**Site 0485**), organized in 1868 and located on the corner of Hampton and Caroline Streets, was the first black Baptist church in the town of Laurens. Members conducted school in the church and later constructed the Hampton Street School next door. The school and church became the focus of an already established community on Hampton Street, and encouraged further residential growth. Students from rural areas traveled to Laurens to attend the school, often staying with friends and family members. The construction of Thomas Sanders High School (later Sanders Elementary), named in honor of Hampton Street School's first principal, encouraged expansion within the Jersey Community in the 1920s. Baptist Churches throughout the county were established in the 1860s and 1870s, including New Prospect (organized in the late 1860s), Flat Rough or Flat Ruff (organized in 1868), Center Rabon (organized 1871–1873), and Mount Zion (organized in 1873). These churches joined with several others in 1879 to form the Tumbling Shoals Baptist Association. In 1915, the Association built a school on West Hampton Street (now Sunset Park) in Laurens with a boarding house next door (neither remain extant). These institutions encouraged residential growth around the Sunset Park area and along West Hampton Street.⁴⁵

The Hampton Street neighborhood that developed around Bethel AME, St. Paul's, and the Hampton Street School became an important residential area in the late nineteenth century. Just north of the square, in an area adjacent to East Hampton Street, is a second African-American residential area that is sometimes referred to as "Rich Hill." This area, including Caroline Street, and particularly East and West Hampton Streets contained the majority of African-American owned businesses in the late nineteenth century. Prosperous businessmen and women, and prominent citizens such as Charles Duckett and Thomas Sanders, worked and lived around Hampton Street.⁴⁶

African-American churches located in the rural communities also began to establish schools. Around 1910, Bethel Hall Baptist Church built a two-room schoolhouse across the street from the church. The school educated children through the 1950s, when its students were consolidated into larger community schools. Bethel Baptist School is significant as one of the few remaining early African-American schools in western Laurens County, although it was not recorded as part of this survey because of its deteriorated condition.

In the post-war years, the majority of Laurens County residents continued to farm, both as tenants and owners. Tenants, black and white, often moved from farm to farm in an attempt to secure the best arrangement and the best land. Some had their own tools and animals and only

⁴⁵ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 496-499; Sanborn Map Company, "Laurens, Laurens County, South Carolina, April 1922" (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1922), p. 10; Interview with Lilly Williams-Tims, 11 October 2001 and 28 January 2002; Department of the Interior, "Laurens Historic District," Section 7:2.

⁴⁶ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 65; Interview with Libby Rhodes, 10 December 2001; Interview with Lilly Williams-Tims, 28 January 2002; Interview with Sarah Lanahan, 5 February 2002.

⁴⁷ Interview with John R. Neely, 22 October 2001.

rented the land (cash renters), others borrowed everything from the landowner (sharecroppers).⁴⁸ While few tenant houses remain extant, from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century they could have been found along nearly every road. In the survey area, the majority of tenant houses were identified near larger farmhouses, preserved as outbuildings for storage or other uses. These include tenant houses associated with Deer Oak Farm (**Site 0117**), **Site 0124**, **Site 0167**, **Site 0192**, **Site 0220**, **Site 0298**, and Curry's Lake (**Site 0430**). Occasionally these homes can be identified along the roadside, standing independent of other structures. A large complex of extant structures near Little Knob, between Barksdale and the Flat Ruff Church, is a rare example of a large group of tenant houses with no main house extant. While all are in extremely poor condition, they share characteristics of shape, style, and location, and at one time may have all been associated with a nearby landowner. These farmers had a good location on or near the road to Barksdale where there was a gin and railroad stop, and some may have been members of the Flat Ruff Church, one of the first African-American Baptist churches in the area.⁴⁹

Like most Piedmont farmers in South Carolina, Laurens County farmers produced corn and wheat, but dedicated most of their acreage to upland or short staple cotton. Despite low prices, drought and insect infestations throughout the state in the late nineteenth century, Laurens County farmers experienced continued success through diversified agriculture. In 1870, Laurens County farmers produced over 50,000 bushels of spring wheat, making it the fourth largest producer after Anderson, Spartanburg, and Newberry Counties. Like its upcountry neighbors, Laurens also produced a large crop of winter wheat. By 1880, Laurens had increased its wheat production by almost 10,000 bushels, and its corn production from over 277,000 to more than 380,000 bushels. In the 1870s through the 1890s, Laurens County was also one of the top ten producers of cotton, although never near the amounts produced by Barnwell, Abbeville, and Edgefield Counties.⁵⁰ Many western Laurens County farmers succeeded in making enough money to build a new house or update an old one, and to add a cotton gin or new outbuildings to their farm. The Meares House (**Site 0198**), the Perry Riddle House (**Site 0306**), **Site 0311**, and **Site 0235** near Princeton are just a few examples of many high-style farm residences built between 1870 and 1915.

While some other counties' agricultural production declined by 1900, Laurens increased its production. Laurens County was the fourth largest producer of cotton in the state that year while remaining a major producer of corn and wheat. Reba Ball remembers that her father, on his farm just outside of Gray Court, was careful to rotate his crops, including wheat, cotton, peas, and corn. He created terraces to prevent soil erosion, and aligned the terraces using surveying

⁴⁸ Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 107-108.

⁴⁹ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 496.

⁵⁰ U. S. Department of the Interior, *The Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States . . . Compiled from the Original Returns of the Ninth Census, (June 1, 1870)* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872), pp. 236-237; U. S. Department of the Interior, *Report on the Productions of Agriculture, as Returned at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880)* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883), pp. 203-204, 240; U. S. Department of the Interior, *Report on the Statistics of Agriculture in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895), pp. 382-383, 396; Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 4427-431.

instruments. Such careful practices by some Laurens County farmers kept their yields high, but most farmers eventually exhausted their fields. By 1920, Laurens County's agricultural production more closely resembled that of its middle Piedmont neighbors. As soils became depleted from over-cultivation, agricultural production slowed in Laurens in the first decades of the twentieth century. By the 1920s and the 1930s, Laurens County was still among the top five producers of cotton, but at a loss to its other crops, reflecting the statewide pattern of sacrificing food crops for cotton.⁵¹

Cotton farmers were greatly helped by the construction of new railroad lines in western Laurens County. Between the 1870s and the 1890s, transportation averted its focus away from Charleston, and more railroads were constructed in the upstate to link cotton farms to mills and northern markets.⁵² The Laurens Railroad, destroyed during the Civil War, was rebuilt in 1876 as part of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. In 1885, the Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Railroad Company (CN&L) was organized and later took over the Laurens Railroad. In the same year Greenwood, Laurens and Spartanburg Railroad opened connecting those towns. In 1886, the Greenville and Laurens Railroad opened and was later owned by the Port Royal & Western Carolina (PR&WC) Railway, and in 1896, the Charleston and Western Carolina railroad (C&WC). In 1910, the Laurens Depot was built on East Main Street, serving both the C&WC and the CN&L lines.⁵³

The new railroad connections began to change the town of Laurens from a judicial center to a commercial and social hub for the county. In 1888, a business directory for the town commented that:

Her progress recently has been equally marked as her want of progress had been in the past. The cause of [Laurens'] rapid strides in this direction is due principally to the railroads. During a number of years after the war, for the want of railroad facilities, the entire trade of the town and county was carried to Newberry and later to Greenville.⁵⁴

Between 1884 and 1894, town residents built two new hotels, a new city hall with a police station, two banks, a city cemetery for white residents, a two-story building and a three-story building that housed drug stores, offices and dry goods shops, and another three-story building for a grocery and restaurant (the Brown Franklin Building). The *Laurens Advertiser* began operation in 1885, competing with the older *Laurensville Herald*, established in 1845. The

⁵¹ U. S. Department of the Interior, *Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900: Agriculture, Part II* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1902), pp. 181-182, 433; U. S. Department of Commerce, *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920, Volume VI, Part 2: Agriculture* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922), pp. 286-290; U. S. Department of Commerce, *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Agriculture, Volume II, Part 2* (Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1932), pp. 480-483; Interview with Reba Ball, 9 November 2001; Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 480-481.

⁵² Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, 119-120.

⁵³ James D. Sheppard, "Chronology -- Railroads in General and those in Laurens County in Particular," typescript, 27 February 1997, "Railroads," Laurens County history files, Laurens County Library.

⁵⁴ "Business Directory of the Town of Laurens, together with a Historical Sketch," compiled by S. F. Garlington, 1888, pp. 31-32.

number of residential houses on and around the square declined between 1889 and 1894, emphasizing the town's new commercial emphasis. Although the town limits still extended just one mile from the courthouse, an industrial area began to form at the base of Harper Street with R. H. Hudgens' Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and Machine Shop, and H. E. Gray's carriage manufactory.⁵⁵

In the late 1880s and 1890s, the main residential neighborhoods in Laurens were established along West Main and Laurens Streets to the west, the Jersey City neighborhood which extended from the Hudgens' complex along South Harper to the town boundary near Farley Avenue, the Brooklyn neighborhood around East Main Street past the Little River, Hampton Street, and Rich Hill around Silver Street to the north. Successful businessmen and lawyers were building homes on and near West Main Street, including Robert Babb, C. C. Featherstone, James Farrow, Augustus Huff, and Charles Duckett.⁵⁶

Railroads also encouraged small town growth and created jobs for blacks and whites. Two older communities, Ora, near the early nineteenth-century community of Scuffletown, and Waterloo, increased their population and businesses when the PR&WC line was built through these towns. The center of business usually shifted to locate along the tracks. The small community of Power's Shop, which was located on the Charleston-Greenville Road, grew around the home and business operations of Lewis Power, Sr. sometime after 1835. Power operated a sawmill, blacksmith shop, a cabinet shop, a cotton gin, and post office across the street from his house. One Power family residence remains in this area, **Site 0428**. When the Columbia and Greenville Railroad created a stop just a mile south, business gradually shifted with the rail line. When the Powers' family business burned in 1894, the post office also moved south to the new community of Owings.⁵⁷

Various known in its early years as Power, Rapley, Owings, and Owings Station, the town built a small commercial center around the railroad. A brickyard established by Thaddeus Preston and T. P. Owings provided building materials for some of these structures. Next to the Owings Depot (**Site 0149**) (Figure 3) was a cotton gin and seed oil mill, and behind it a string of brick commercial buildings. These included a bank and drugstore established in 1914 by George Owings (**Site 0150**), and the two-story Bryson-



Figure 3. Owings Depot (Site 0149)

⁵⁵ Sanborn Map and Publishing Co. Limited, "Laurens, Laurens Co., S.C." (New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Co., Limited, 1889), p. 1; Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Limited, "Laurens, Laurens Co., S.C." (New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, 1894), pp. 1-3; Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 62-64.

⁵⁶ "Business Directory of the Town of Laurens," p. 30; Department of the Interior, "Laurens Historic District," Section 7.

⁵⁷ Sarah L. Armstrong, "Power's Shop," typescript, n.d., collection of Sarah L. Armstrong, Gray Court; Interview with Sarah L. Armstrong, 6 February 2002.

Stoddard General Store (**Site 0151**).⁵⁸

Other new towns grew around railroad stops including Cold Point, Barksdale (**Sites 0323–0329**), and Lanford (**Sites 0442–0444**); most remained small communities. In 1912, Barksdale was listed in the Laurens-Clinton city directory as a "small town" with 18 farmers living nearby.⁵⁹ Within a few years of the depot's construction at Lanford in 1886, the community had a store, telegraph office and post office moved from nearby Mountain Shoals. The stop was named for John Lanford, Sr. a large landowner in the area and the first depot agent. In the early twentieth century, Lanford had a cotton gin, cannery, schoolhouse, and cotton oil mill.⁶⁰

Gray Court, first known as Dorrah, is now the second largest town (after Laurens) in the western part of the county. After the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad built tracks through town in 1885/6, a commercial area formed and the residential area grew. The town was renamed in 1894 in honor of Robert Gray, a large landholder in the area who gave a right of way through his property for the railroad. An important local business was the cotton gin and cottonseed oil mill, the first in Laurens County. Although the depot has been torn down, the main commercial area contains brick stores from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that reflect Gray Court's prosperity during that period. Before 1906, the town had a bank (**Site 0373**), two one-story brick shops (**Site 0372**), and a post office. Within the next fifteen years, several other businesses developed including the merchants Abercrombie and Owings (**Site 0379**), Gray Hardware Company (**Site 0376**), the Bobo Brother's Grocery Store (**Site 0374**), and a new post office (**Site 0380**). By 1912, Gray Court had 21 businesses including the Bank of Gray Court, nine general merchandise shops, three drug stores, a hotel, two blacksmiths, two physicians and included 125 farmers among those received mail there.⁶¹

Despite the growth and expansion encouraged by the railroads, the industrial expansion of the late 1890s and 1900s was even more life changing for many Laurens County residents. In February 1895, John W. Ferguson, Nathaniel B. Dial, and W. H. Martin organized the Laurens Cotton Mills (**Site 1548**). The original steam-powered mill, in operation until 1926, employed 150 persons in its spinning room, card room, weave room, and offices (Figure 4). By 1905,



Figure 4. Laurens Cotton Mill shortly after construction (Photo courtesy of Agnes Brownlee Sherer as seen in Libby Rhodes' *Images of America: Laurens*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2000. p. 102)

⁵⁸ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 69; Interview with Sarah L. Armstrong, 12 November 2001.

⁵⁹ *The Laurens-Clinton City Directory, Vol. 1, 1912* (Asheville, NC: Piedmont Directory Co. Inc. Publishers, 1912).

⁶⁰ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 56-7.

⁶¹ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 47-8; Interview with Sarah L. Armstrong, 9 November 2001; "Palmetto Bank Diamond Jubilee," *Laurens Advertiser*, 198(3?); *The Laurens-Clinton City Directory*.

members of the Milliken family, who owned mills throughout the South Carolina Piedmont, owned controlling interest in Laurens Cotton Mills. In 1920, the company replaced some of its earlier worker housing, and developed the mill neighborhood beyond the Mills Street area and across Fleming Street to the north between Willis and Sumpter Streets. A school was constructed (no longer extant) to educate the children of the mill workers, and a store was established where company credit could be used.⁶² Watts Mill was organized in 1902 just north of the Laurens city limits, and built its own village for workers. Ford School (**Site 1348**) was built in 1936 on North Harper Street as a junior high school to educate children living in Watts.⁶³

In 1907, Dial, J. O. C. Fleming, and J. H. Sullivan organized the Reedy River Power Company at Boyd's Mill (**Site 0252**), formerly the site of a grist, flour, and saw mill. The company hired the firm of Willard & Company to construct the dam and powerhouse, and within a year the plant generated electricity for the town of Laurens. Dial served as the president of the company. In 1908 the *Laurens Advertiser* described the power house as, "a splendid building equipped with the best of modern electrical appliances among which are the three dynamos, two 700 kilowatt and one 300 kilowatt."⁶⁴ Duke Power acquired the power plant soon after its opening. A resident remembers that, since the power generated went to Laurens, the nearby rural Poplar Springs area did not really benefit from the power company, other than enjoying the millpond as a swimming and fishing place.⁶⁵



Figure 5. Laurens Glass Company ca. 1910 (Photo courtesy of Larry Weathers as seen in Libby Rhodes' *Images of America: Laurens*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2000. p. 104)

The other major industry in Laurens was the Laurens Glass Company (**Site 0853**) (Figure 5). Dial was also instrumental in its organization in 1910, then known as Laurens Glass Works with 50 to 75 employees. After reorganization in 1913, company President Albert Dial secured a contract to be one of two glass factories that manufactured soda bottles for the Coca-Cola Company, a license they held until the late 1940s.⁶⁶

Other local industries included the Laurens Furniture Company, whose site the Laurens

⁶² Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 672-675; Sanborn Map Company, "Laurens, Laurens County, South Carolina, June 1912" (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1912), p. 14; Sanborn Map Company, "Laurens, 1922," p. 14; *Laurensville Herald*, 28 March 1919, "Mills," Laurens County history files, Laurens County Library.

⁶³ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 508, 702.

⁶⁴ *Laurens Advertiser*, 23 March 1904 and 16 December 1908, "Boyd's Mill," Laurens County history files, Laurens County Library; *Laurensville Herald*, 3 May 1907, "Boyd's Mill," Laurens County history files, Laurens County Library.

⁶⁵ *Laurens Advertiser*, 3 November 1976, "Boyd's Mill," Laurens County history files, Laurens County Library.

⁶⁶ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 680-682.

Glass Works later occupied, and the Laurens Roller Mills on the corner of Mills Street and East Main. The Laurens Electric Light and Water Works Plant was built by 1901 on Power Street (now Saxon Street) across from Charles Duckett's Lumber Yard. In 1912 the Laurens Ice Factory was located off Gordon Street, and industry continued to grow around Sullivan and South Harper Streets, including cotton and guano warehouses and J. J. Pluss' Foundry and Machine Shop.⁶⁷

Local residents prospered from the town's growth. African-American residents established a neighborhood around Jersey and Green Streets in the early twentieth century. Almost immediately, the area was a fully developed, with several churches and a mixture of residential styles. The Jersey Street Cemetery was established before 1912, and became the principal burial place not only for nearby Evening Light Church of God and Springfield Baptist, but also for St. Paul's Baptist and Bethel AME churches.⁶⁸ Columbus White, the architect who designed these last two churches, also built homes on West Main Street, South Harper Street and in the Jersey Street neighborhood. In the 1910s, he and his family lived at the corner of Green and Jennings Streets (**Site 1007**).⁶⁹

Also in the early twentieth century, an African-American business district developed around the intersection of Franklin and Sullivan/North Harper Streets. This small district, sometimes known as "Back Street," was located behind the Brown Franklin Building (**Site 0449**), a three-story restaurant, residence and meeting space. Grocery stores, barber shops, restaurants, meat and fish markets, pool halls and other shops were all located just beyond the main Courthouse Square, and catered to African-American residents. Most of these buildings were torn down in 1989 to accommodate downtown parking.⁷⁰

At the same time, residential areas expanded in Laurens along West Main and South Harper Streets. Larger lots were subdivided and sold, and the land between these two streets was developed with modest and high-style houses on Chestnut, Academy, Jones, and Irby Streets.⁷¹

⁶⁷ Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Limited, "Laurens, Laurens Co., S.Carolina, Jan. 1901" (New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited, 1901), p. 5; Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of Laurens, Laurens County, South Carolina, June 1912," (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1912), pp. 5 and 9.

⁶⁸ Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of Laurens, 1912," p. 13; Steve Biondo, "Residents Take on Task of Restoring Cemetery," *The Laurens County Advertiser*, 12 February 1997.

⁶⁹ "Columbus White," n.d., "Columbus White," Laurens County historical files, Laurens County Library; *City Directory, Laurens and Clinton, South Carolina, 1917* (Columbia: The Southern Directory Agency).

⁷⁰ *Laurens Advertiser Extra*, 13 February 1989; Interview with Libby Rhodes, 10 December 2001; Sanborn Map Company, "Laurens, 1912," p. 4; Sanborn Map Company, "Laurens, 1922," p. 4.

⁷¹ South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, "South Carolina Inventory Form for Historic Districts and Individual Properties in a Multiple Property Submission: Laurens Historic District Extension," 19 November 1986; South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, "South Carolina Inventory Form for Historic Districts and Individual Properties in a Multiple Property Submission: South Harper Street Historic District," 19 November 1986.

Reflecting this growth, the communities of Princeton and Waterloo peaked in population in 1890, with 195 and 291 persons, respectively.⁷²



Figure 6. Gin Complex in Waterloo (Site 0343)

Industrial growth in the county reflected not only the economic success and growth of the town of Laurens, but also the success of its farmers, gin and seed oil mill operators, and merchants in the rural areas. The textile mills and the demand for uniforms and fabric during World War I fueled the continuing dominance of cotton agriculture. The guano and cotton warehouses near the railroad tracks in Laurens reflect the precarious life cotton farmers led, growing and constantly fertilizing their soil, hoping to make enough to pay off debts and to secure seed and supplies for the next season.⁷³

Many gins and cottonseed oil mills remain on the rural landscape. Gins at Owings (**Site 0143**), Barksdale (**Site 0323**), Waterloo (**Site 0343**) (Figure 6) and Wasson's Gin (**Site 0221**) represent a once thriving industry that offered a necessary service to local cotton farmers. James Wasson and his brother went into business in 1936 near Hickory Tavern, buying used gin equipment from an operator in Kershaw. The family employed about nine people to run the gin, but the family also continued to farm cotton and employed over 100 people to work in the fields. The Wassons also owned and operated a store across the street. Seed from the ginned cotton was transported to the Laurens Oil Mill. During World War II Wasson traded the seed for lard to sell at their store. The gin operated until 1962.⁷⁴

With the increased wealth, residents had money to spend on recreation. Movie houses such as the Idle Hour and the Echo Theater entertained residents on the Laurens' Courthouse Square. A park around the Sulphur or Holmes Springs in Laurens brought politicians, young people, and those seeking better health to spend time at speeches, barbeques, the Fourth of July and Sunday afternoons, and to draw water from the pump. The park was located next to the railroad line past the overpass on East Main Street.⁷⁵ Residents used the Garlington Pasture just north of the city for their animals, but the land was also used for county fairs, games, and rodeos.⁷⁶ Large gathering spaces for family reunions and organized, outdoor recreation were popular throughout

⁷² U. S. Department of the Interior, *Report of Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1897), p. 308.

⁷³ Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 480-481.

⁷⁴ Interview with James Wasson, 29 October 2001.

⁷⁵ Edna Foy, "Neglected Areas Once Played an Important Role," *Mister Sun* (Laurens), 19 August 1986: 5; Alver B. Maheras, "Sulphur Springs Brings Memories," *Mister Sun* (Laurens), 23 September 1986:1.

⁷⁶ Ruth Thompson, "Memories of Laurens," 2001, in the collection of Libby Rhodes, Laurens.

the county. Near Gray Court, the Curry family organized a large recreational facility around a spring on their property in the 1920s. Curry's Lake (**Site 0430**), as it was known, became a destination in the Piedmont for weekend and summer vacations, and offered swimming, dancing and tennis.⁷⁷

At the same time, school districts in the county responded to a statewide effort to improve educational facilities, in most cases for white students only.⁷⁸ Schools were added in rural areas, most being one- or two-room frame buildings, such as Lanford School House, the Warrior Creek School House (**Site 0310**) (Figure 7), the Fleming School (**Site 0313**), and the Ora School (**Site 0440**) (Figure 8). Larger communities built two and three-story brick schools, like the consolidated Gray Court-Owings School (**Site 0300**) and Watts Mills' Ford School (**Site 1348**). Wallace Lodge (**Site 0185**) was used as a school from 1896 until 1905 when the students moved to the new Youngs School (**Site 0172**). Their teacher, Wil Lou Gray, started the first adult education classes in the state at the school in 1915.⁷⁹



Figure 7. Warrior Creek School (Site 0310)



Figure 8. Ora School (Site 0440)

As cotton prices continued to fall in the 1920s, South Carolina experienced an economic depression before the rest of the country. Rural residents often moved to cities and towns, while others, particularly African-Americans, moved north. While the white population in Laurens County continued to increase from 1900–1950, between 1920 and 1930 the black population declined by 20 percent.⁸⁰ Like counties throughout the state, Laurens used New Deal-era projects to support its economy and residents, using the money for social programs that improved roads, parks, and educational facilities. In western Laurens County, the Works Progress Administration

⁷⁷ Interview with Sarah L. Armstrong, 12 November 2001.

⁷⁸ Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 489-490.

⁷⁹ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 505 and 517-518.

⁸⁰ U. S. Department of Commerce, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, State Compendium, South Carolina* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1924)p. 14; U. S. Department of Commerce, *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, Vol. III, Part 2* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1932), p. 809.

(WPA) funded the construction of the Laurens Hospital (not extant) and the Laurens County Library (**Site 0626**).⁸¹

Greenwood County used WPA funds and labor from Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps to dam the Saluda River for hydroelectric power. The project flooded portions of the Saluda River, the Reedy River, and Rabon Creek in Laurens County for the construction of the Buzzard Roost dam and power plant, built between 1938 and 1940. Now owned by Duke Power, the plant still provides electricity to Laurens County.⁸²

Road projects also had a significant impact in South Carolina. In 1928, Laurens County had over 162 miles of state highways, more than most counties in the state. However, over 135 miles of those highways were categorized as "top-soil, sand, clay, or gravel," not hard-surface roads.⁸³ South Carolina Highway 14, constructed in 1937, connected Gray Court to Laurens. The new highway, which offered a hard surface direct route closely paralleling the old Laurens Highway, brought more business to Gray Court and the town continued to grow.⁸⁴

POST-WORLD WAR II DEVELOPMENT

During the late 1940s and 1950s, residents of Laurens County made housing, automobiles, education, and recreation their priorities. New housing was particularly needed. In 1940, over 50 percent of dwelling units had electricity in Laurens County, but over 70 percent had no running water and almost 75 percent had no bathtub or shower. Only 13 percent of the dwelling units were owner occupied.⁸⁵ In Laurens, several new neighborhoods developed by 1953 along North Harper Street, east of the center of town on Fleming Street, south and west of town along West Farley Avenue and West Main Street, and northeast of town along Hillcrest Road. Some dwellings continued to be built as rental properties, including as those on Johnsey's Ring, Caines Ring, McCuen's Ring, and Kennedy's Ring.⁸⁶ Often these new houses continued to segregate white and black residents of the town, and they varied widely in their size and amenities depending on the neighborhood.

⁸¹ Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 483-488; Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, pp. 524-525 and 532.

⁸² Ann Herd Bowen, *Greenwood County: A History* (Greenwood, SC: The Museum, 1992), pp. 95 and 101-102.

⁸³ John Hammond Moore, *The South Carolina Highway Department, 1917-1987* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1987), p. 83.

⁸⁴ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 48.

⁸⁵ ICPSR, "Historical Census Data Browser," accessed 8 February 2002.

⁸⁶ Sanborn Map Company, "Laurens, Laurens County, South Carolina, February 1930," (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1930), p. 1; Sanborn Map Company, "Laurens, Laurens County, South Carolina, February 1930, Revised March 1955," (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1958), p. 1; Interview with Sarah Lanahan, 6 February 2002.

Although statewide many people have sought professional or industrial jobs in town or elsewhere, many people in Laurens County have continued to farm.⁸⁷ Between 1940 and 1950, the number of farms decreased only slightly, while the average size of farms increased from 93 acres to 1,004 acres. Populations in Gray Court and Waterloo rose slightly in 1950 as World War II veterans returned home.⁸⁸ Since the 1950s, the number of farms in Laurens County has steadily decreased. Nevertheless, western Laurens County continues to be a rural area with important agricultural resources. In 2000, there were 686 farms in the county, placing Laurens among the top ten counties in the state. Cotton, hay, and oats, and livestock has become the county's primary product. In 1998 and 1999, farmers in Laurens County owned more cattle than in any other county in the state other than Anderson and Saluda.⁸⁹

Increased automobile ownership allowed residents to travel for vacations, but local spots also offered recreational opportunities. Families, church groups, and other social organizations gathered at Curry's Lake, Ekom Beach, and Lake Greenwood. The increasing popularity of Curry's Lake prompted the Curry family to add other attractions and games.⁹⁰ Mitchell Pressley opened similar facilities in 1950 near his farm and house on the Reedy River. Located on the same spot as an early nineteenth-century mill, Pressley built a roller-skating rink and a concession stand for people who came to swim in the river. Pressley called the place Ekom Beach.⁹¹ Lake Greenwood has become an increasingly popular location to have a second home. Because of recent development, **Site 0347** may be one of the few remaining pre-1950s structures in western Laurens County on Lake Greenwood. The county gained another lake in 1987, when the Laurens Commission of Public Works created a reservoir on Rabon Creek. Lake Rabon contains a 2,426-acre feet storage capacity and provides water for the city of Laurens, as well as providing flood control and recreational areas for county residents.⁹²

Although freight service continues on the railroads through the western part of the county, increased automobile ownership meant that fewer people used the railroads for travel. Passenger service generally ended in western Laurens County in the early 1970s, and the Laurens depot

⁸⁷ Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 516-517.

⁸⁸ ICPSR, "Historical Census Data Browser," accessed 7 February 2002; U.S. Department of Commerce, *Census of Population: 1950* (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952), p. 40-12.

⁸⁹ South Carolina State Budget and Control Board, "South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1990," South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services, Columbia, p. 32; South Carolina State Budget and Control Board, "South Carolina Statistical Abstract 2000-2001," South Carolina State Budget and Control Board Office of Research and Statistics, Columbia, pp. 37-44.

⁹⁰ Interview with Sarah L. Armstrong, 12 November 2001.

⁹¹ Jim Kluttz, "Sands of Time . . . Ekom Beach Special Memory for Many," "Ekom Beach," Laurens County history files, Laurens County Library.

⁹² Laurens Commission of Public Works, "Laurens CPW Water Quality Report 2000," http://www.lcpw.com/water_quality_report.html, (Laurens Commission of Public Works, <http://www.lcpw.com>, accessed 7 February 2002).

was demolished soon after. Within the survey area, only the Owings and Barksdale depots remain having been joined together to create a warehouse and store in Owings (**Site 0149**).⁹³

Construction of Interstates 26 and 385 also changed where and how people lived, traveled, and did their business; helping some communities grow, while cutting others off from the new main mode of transportation. By 1961, Interstate 26 was completed through the upstate and Highway 276, the "Expressway" from Clinton to Greenville, was also opened (later Interstate 385). Gray Court's population nearly doubled from 1960 to 1970 as did nearby Fountain Inn, both probably a result of increased traffic. Conversely, communities like Waterloo found themselves increasingly bypassed, and along with the decline in rail service, their populations decreased.⁹⁴

Although the county population has steadily increased from 1960 to 2000, population in the town of Laurens declined between 1980 and 1990 when both Laurens Glass Works and the Laurens Cotton Mill closed. Despite these losses, in 2000 the town of Laurens' population increased slightly, while Gray Court rose to over 1,000 persons. In the late twentieth century, both Gray Court and Laurens benefited from industrial expansion in the upstate, particularly in Greenville.⁹⁵

RURAL ARCHITECTURE IN LAURENS COUNTY

Architectural styles and trends in western Laurens County can be divided into two categories—rural and urban. The architecture in each area was developed and designed for different needs and lifestyles and represent different trends in design and construction. Michael Southern notes in his article on I-houses in the North Carolina Piedmont that there appears to be a delay in the transfer of popular styles from the urban to the rural areas and that by the time certain styles become widely popular and used in rural architecture, they are out of style in the urban centers.⁹⁶ Because of this delay, rural styles tend to survive past traditional dates for architectural styles and trends.

⁹³ Sheppard, "Chronology."

⁹⁴ Moore, *South Carolina Highway Department*, pp. 234-235; U. S. Department of Commerce, *1970 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population* (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972), pp. 42:18 and 42:19.

⁹⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce, *1970 Census of Population*, pp. 42:18-42:19; South Carolina Budget and Control Board, "South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1980," South Carolina Division of Research, Columbia, p. 36; U.S. Department of Commerce, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Statistics, South Carolina* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991), p. 25; U.S. Department of Commerce, "Geographic Comparison Table, 2000 Census" (US Census Bureau, www.census.gov), accessed 8 February 2002.

⁹⁶ Michael Southern, "The I-house as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont," in *Carolina Dwelling: Toward Preservation of Place in Celebration of North Carolina's Vernacular Landscape* (Raleigh: North Carolina State University Student Publication of the School of Design vol. 26, 1978), pp. 70-71.

Early vernacular housing forms in rural Laurens County, as in most southeastern, inland regions during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, were simple in design and construction. During this pre-railroad era, only those families living on or around navigable waterways had access to domestic and/or imported building supplies, limiting those living in rural areas to locally available building materials.⁹⁷ These early one-story homes were linear in design consisting of one or two rooms. Large fieldstones were often used as foundation piers and the structure was constructed with frames of hand-hewn timber that were occasionally covered with thin strips of wood, or weatherboard, to create a weatherproof exterior.⁹⁸ As the south began to experience renewed wealth through agricultural successes, larger scale homes began being built. Families that could afford to expand into a larger home did so in one of two ways: they added on to their current dwelling, eventually encasing the original home inside a much larger structure or they built a wholly separate house on their property. Kniffen states that the “basal structure was often a simple, one-story dogtrot house; with economic affluence a second story was added and the whole structure weatherboarded.”⁹⁹ Homes standing today that retain an earlier structure within their interior are rare and difficult to identify without close inspection.

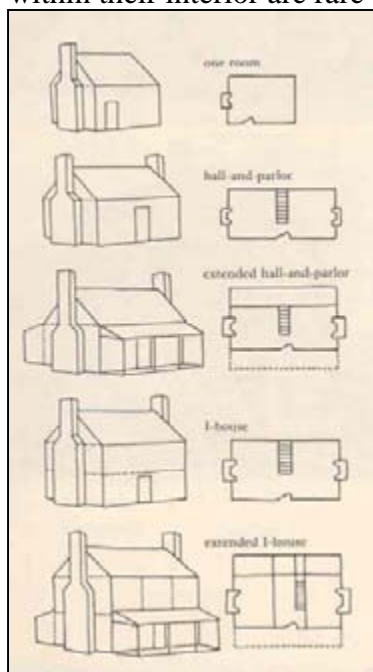


Figure 9. Pre-Railroad Vernacular Houses from McAlester's *Field Guide to American Houses*

There are five basic housing forms found in the southeast prior to the widespread construction of the railroad in the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 9). First is the one-room, linear plan house. These homes had a laterally placed gable roof with one exterior end chimney and one entry door on the main facade. Second is the hall-and-parlor home. These one-and-one-half story residences were linear in plan consisting of two rooms divided by an entry hall and stair. Exterior end chimneys provided heat to each room. The third style is known as the extended hall-and-parlor home. These structures are an expanded version of the hall-and-parlor with rear shed rooms and a shed porch on the main façade. The fourth housing style of the pre-railroad era is the I-house. This housing form is simply a two-story version of the hall-and-parlor home and is the only style of the five housing forms that can be seen from the early eighteenth century, through the arrival of the railroad, and into the early twentieth century. The fifth and final pre-railroad housing form is a derivation of the I-house form known as the extended I-house. This two-story version of the extended hall-and-parlor home is often constructed with a rear ell and is the most common housing form found in the rural sections of western Laurens County.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 75-87.

⁹⁸ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, p. 75.

⁹⁹ Fred Kniffen, “Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion,” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*: December, 1965, p. 9.

¹⁰⁰ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, p. 80.

Dogtrots and Double Pen Houses

Tenant housing and early worker housing is scarce in the rural areas of western Laurens County. These homes were constructed in single pen, double pen, or dogtrot forms and housed both transient farm hands and permanent workers on large farms. The dogtrot form is rare in rural Laurens County, and only two examples were identified during the course of fieldwork for this survey—one early nineteenth century log example and one late nineteenth century frame example. The earlier of the two located during the course of this survey was a log dogtrot building that was used by slaves working on the Samuel Marvin Hunter plantation (**Site 0308**). Mr. Hunter constructed his two-story I-house in 1825 and ran a large farming operation in the Warrior Creek area. The log structure is located directly behind the home and was used as a kitchen/dining area for slaves working in and immediately around the house (Figure 10). It was also later used to house convicts who cleared the channel of Warrior Creek after it had become infested with mosquitoes in the 1890s.¹⁰¹ The log frame building is constructed in the dogtrot form with two rooms flanking an open central hallway and a raised seam metal roof. The corner notches holding the logs together were cut in a dovetail pattern. The open central passage was later enclosed with rough-hewn weatherboard and a primitive wooden door. Each room was accessed from the main façade through doors hung with large, hand wrought hinges and kept closed by a simple wooden latch. This structure was the oldest, identifiable log structure found during the course of the survey.



Figure 10. Dogtrot structure of log construction (Site 0308)



Figure 11. Dogtrot structure of frame construction (Site 0231)

The second dogtrot residence (**Site 0231**) identified during the survey is located near Princeton in northern Laurens (Figure 11). The home is located adjacent to the Continental Lint Cleaning Company on Gin Mill Road and is thought to be associated with the gin property. The home is a T-shaped dogtrot with three interior doors opening off of the central hallway—one to the left, one to the right and one in the center. The structure is highly overgrown, but a rear ell is evident on the left rear façade. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the home has weatherboard siding with corner boards, two interior brick chimneys, a full façade hip porch, and a pressed metal shingle roof.

¹⁰¹ Interview with Martha Washington, 6 November 2001.

Extant homes of log construction, often referred to as “log cabins,” are rare in western Laurens County. This form of vernacular housing was popular in the eastern states because of the readily available source of lumber and was often constructed as temporary shelter later to be replaced with larger, frame houses once time and money became available.¹⁰² A majority of these homes have been lost either through neglect, or torn down by families for use as firewood or scrap wood once a more substantial home was completed. In addition to the log slave structure on the Hunter farm, a second log structure was identified as associated with the Perry Riddle family near Gray Court. The family began farming there in the nineteenth century and lived in a log house that was eventually replaced with a large, two-and-one-half story home. The larger house, constructed ca. 1890, was built in the Queen Anne style. The farm included several log cabins including **Site 0432**, located across Riddle Town Road just north of the Riddle home. The cabin was originally a single pen, one-and-one-half story structure with one exterior chimney. A small staircase hidden by a door led from the downstairs room to a loft above. Today the home has doubled in size with an addition on the left side that included a rear ell kitchen and a shed room on the front façade. The original hand-hewn log structure is evident in the loft, but the exterior has been covered with weatherboard and asphalt roll.

Double pen homes and multi-room dwellings were commonly used in the early twentieth century to house tenant farmers. Chimneys that once belonged to these homes can be seen dotting the landscape, standing alone and overgrown in many agricultural fields throughout the area. These modest dwellings can often be linked with larger farmhouses and many have associated outbuildings that were used by the tenants to store tools and crops. **Site 0165** is a rambling, multi-room tenant house with several additions and multiple entry doors (Figure 12). The home is located in an agricultural field at the foot of a hill where a large, Queen Anne style farmhouse sits. The one-story frame tenant house has weatherboard siding, a cross gable roof clad in raised seam metal, one gable end stone chimney and two small interior chimneys, three (possibly four) entry doors on the main facade, and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. This particular home is unique in that it has an irregular core shape with no set floor plan.



Figure 12. Irregularly shaped tenant house (Site 0165)



Figure 13. Saddlebag tenant house (Site 0224)

¹⁰² McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 75-87.

A more common form of tenant house identified during this survey was the double pen, linear plan house. A double pen structure is made up of two rooms that are accessed through doors on the exterior of the home and can vary depending on chimney placement. Homes with central chimneys are referred to as saddlebag structures and ordinary double pen homes have either one or two exterior end chimneys. **Site 0224** is a saddlebag home located just southwest of Hickory Tavern on Old Highway 76 (Figure 13). The home has two entry doors on the main façade, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, a lateral gable roof clad in raised seam metal, and a hip roof porch. A large barn is located behind the home, indicating that the complex was used for farming. There is no larger farm complex in the area that this particular tenant house could be linked to; however, **Site 0192** is a double pen house believed to be associated with the Sullivan House. Located one-half mile east of the Sullivan home, the tenant house has one associated outbuilding. The linear plan frame structure has weatherboard siding, a lateral gable roof clad in raised seam metal, shed rooms along the rear façade, and two entry doors on the main façade. One exterior end chimney is located on the right façade and a one-room addition has been placed on the left.

These small single-family and multi-family dwellings were constructed by farmers throughout the western half of Laurens County and were continually used until the mid-twentieth century. Census data from 1920 shows that Laurens County had 235,266 acres of land in tenant farms consisting of 4,747 tenant-operated farms. By 1940, the total number of tenant-operated farms had decreased to 2,080 with only 132,140 acres invested in the farms.¹⁰³ As mentioned above, intact homes from the early periods of settlement are rare and most tenant homes from the early twentieth century often stand abandoned. The decrease in tenant farming toward the middle of the twentieth century accounts for the high number of homes that have been abandoned.

The I-House

The I-house style, derived from British folk housing, is the predominant architectural form found in rural western Laurens County. While the overall form remains consistent throughout the western Laurens County area; the traditional I-house form differed depending on location, and varied in material, chimney placement, and floor plan. Front and rear additions such as porches and shed rooms appeared in great variety, however, the lateral gable form that was two rooms wide, one room deep, and two stories in height remained consistent.¹⁰⁴

The trend that saw many rural farming families moving from smaller, one-room homes to these much larger homes with four or more rooms and a formal central hallway can be attributed to the growing wealth of rural farmers in the mid-nineteenth century. Pioneers that were some of the first settlers in the backcountry regions of the state soon found themselves being joined by wealthy entrepreneurs who were eager to try their hand in cotton growth and production. These new inhabitants did not settle in simple one- or two-room linear homes, but according to Southern, constructed larger dwellings that “symbolized economic achievement and social

¹⁰³ ICPSR, “Historical Census Data Browser,” accessed 26 February 2002.

¹⁰⁴ Kniffen, “Folk Housing,” p. 8.

respectability in the growing agrarian society.”¹⁰⁵ The I-house form also began to grow in popularity with the already established rural farming families who began to benefit from the growth and sale of cotton. Both groups chose the I-house form because it allows for the largest, most impressive façade to be seen from the road—giving the illusion of a much larger structure than actually existed. With the new housing form came the creation of a formal hallway, which suggests a movement by the rural farming community toward the more formal culture of the coastal aristocracy. However, many scholars dismiss this idea, believing that the centrally placed hallway merely served as a cooling device during the hot summer months.¹⁰⁶

Early I-house forms were simple extensions of the hall-and-parlor plan. This central hallway style existed as early as 1800, but did not become common until after 1820. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the central hallway arrangement became the preferred building method for both one and two story homes. The two-story home was popular among wealthy planters prior to the Civil War, although the one-story home was more common. In the post-war era, the two-story I-house form dominated the rural environment through the turn of the century.¹⁰⁷

The culture and tradition surrounding the use of space within the rural I-house was unique in comparison to the way homes are used today. Interviews with homeowners in addition to tours of several early I-houses within western Laurens County revealed a curious trend in the habitation of these homes. Consistently, the front room on the right hand side was and in many cases still is used as a bedroom. The front room on the left was a formal parlor. The upstairs rooms were used as bedrooms with additional bedroom and kitchen space housed in a rear ell or rear shed rooms. There are several reasons for this distinct usage pattern; the first is buried in rural tradition. Michael Ann Williams, in her research focusing on North Carolina’s rural communities, discovered that, traditionally, the front room was the bedroom of the eldest family member(s). In addition to being a bedroom, the room doubled as a kitchen and family room where members would gather around the fire in the evening. In most cases, this is the room where the current or last resident lived, leaving the remainder of the house closed and unused.

It is not clear why the front room was chosen to act as a bedroom; however, heating may have been a factor. The I-house form, as a rule, had two exterior end chimneys that provided heat to the rooms on the first floor, but early houses of this type had no fireplaces on the second floor. An upstate brother and sister recounted weekends visiting their grandparents in the ante-bellum family home and remember how cold the upstairs bedrooms became in the winter months, musing that they then understood “why people wore hats and long underwear when they slept, we had to sleep entirely under the feather mattress just to keep warm!”¹⁰⁸ Perhaps elder family

¹⁰⁵ Southern, “The I-house as a Carrier of Style,” p. 71.

¹⁰⁶ Williams, Michael Ann, *Homeplace: The Social Use and Meaning of the Folk Dwelling in Southwestern North Carolina* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991), pp. 93-114.

¹⁰⁷ Southern, “The I-house as a Carrier of Style,” p. 72. Southern gathered this statistical information regarding popular housing styles in rural North Carolina during the nineteenth century from files located at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh, NC.

¹⁰⁸ Interview with Joel T. Roe, III and Sharon Roe Satterthwaite, 3 February 2002.

members needed to be close to a heat source during the cold winter months and in turn preferred the cooler climate of the first floor in the summer. It is also possible that these older residents found it increasingly more difficult with age to climb the stairs. Williams discovered in her interviews of rural North Carolina residents that the second floor was considered the “domain of the children” and was hardly ever inhabited by the adult members of the family.¹⁰⁹ The parlor, located to the left of the main entry, was reserved solely for use when entertaining guests and was kept closed off and unheated. In some instances, visitors who stayed the night kept beds in the parlor for use.¹¹⁰ Therefore, the culture of sleeping in the “public” rooms within the house was born out of necessity and evolved into rural tradition.

Another room whose function differed in many instances from its intended purpose is the central hallway. This room is the area of the house that was considered a symbol of progression from simple, laid back agrarian life to a more formalized social interaction. Early homes often had several entries on the main façade that allowed visitors immediate access to the family areas or formal parlors. The open plan of these early farmhouses was in stark contrast to the closed plan that accompanied the creation of central hallway homes. Williams terms this space “a ‘social lock’ that denied visitors immediate access to the hearth,” creating a very formal and socially ordered entry process.¹¹¹ The hall, most often dominated by a staircase leading to the second floor bedrooms, had no heat source and was dependent on heat from the parlor and/or the family room fireplaces. Because of this, it was kept closed off from the remaining downstairs rooms during the winter months and left wide open during the summer months allowing the summer breeze to cool the home. Because the room served little other practical purpose it was considered by some to be “wasted space” and in many early homes it was simply removed, creating a hall-and-parlor style floor plan rather than a central hallway plan. The purpose of the change was to create more usable space within the home. Still others stretched the area creating an expanded central hall that could be put to use as a more informal parlor space.¹¹²

A majority of I-houses in western Laurens County were either constructed with or eventually added a one or two-story ell and/or shed rooms on the rear façade. These additions came as the need for more interior space arose or as luxuries such as indoor plumbing and electricity made bathrooms and modern kitchens possible. Many I-houses in rural Laurens County appear to have originally been constructed with rear ells, creating an entirely unique subcategory of the more common form. Homes that were constructed with rear shed rooms are known as extended I-houses after the extended hall-and-parlor style from which it is adapted.

There are few antebellum examples of these homes remaining in rural Laurens County, however, several known examples remain extant and reflect the pre-war wealth of many independent farmers in the area. The Martin farmstead (**Site 0178**), constructed in the early 1850s, is located

¹⁰⁹ Williams, *Homeplace*, p. 108.

¹¹⁰ Williams, *Homeplace*, pp. 106-107.

¹¹¹ Williams, *Homeplace*, pp. 93-94.

¹¹² Williams, *Homeplace*, pp. 110-114.



Figure 14. Martin House (Site 0178)

in northwestern Laurens County (Figure 14). The home is a two-story frame extended I-house with rear shed rooms and a rear ell. A shed roof porch runs the length of the main façade and is supported by substantial square, fluted porch supports. The main entry to the home has double entry doors surrounded by a transom and thin sidelights. These sidelights can also be seen flanking each window on the main façade. The six-over-six windows are separated from the sidelights by thin fluted pilasters and each window is encased in beaded molding with bulls eye corner detailing. Brick chimneys are located in each gable end

and the home is supported on a combination of exposed and stuccoed brick piers. Two decorative iron-drain spouts attached to the porch read: “Martin” and “1854.” The Martin Family emigrated from Ireland in the early nineteenth century, originally settling in the Hickory Tavern area of Laurens County. The family eventually received a land grant for 1200 acres just northeast of Hickory Tavern.¹¹³ Judging from the dated drain spout and the overall form of the home, it is believed that the Martins constructed the current dwelling in the early 1850s. The overall form of the Martin farmstead is consistent with other I-house examples throughout the county. Because of the addition of synthetic siding to the home’s exterior and the loss of several original windows from vandalism, the home lacks overall historic integrity; therefore, the home is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The Mahon farmstead (**Site 0183**) is located approximately two miles west of the Martin farm in the northern part of Laurens County (Figure 15). The Mahons were related to the Martins and constructed their home on a small portion of the Martin’s land. The family originally resided in a small, two-room log cabin 100 yards north of the home that stands today. Just before the Civil War, in 1860, they constructed a modest two-story I-house. The home was built in classical I-house form and was one room deep and two rooms wide with a stone chimney in each gable end. According



Figure 15. Mahon House (Site 0183)

to a Mahon Family descendent, the second story was originally accessed through a staircase that opened onto the main façade—just left of the main entry door. Rear shed rooms and a shed porch were added to the home near the turn of the century. A smaller home belonging to an elderly aunt was moved onto the property at an unknown date and was eventually attached to the rear of

¹¹³ Interview with Marion Mahon, 17 October 2001.

the main house by a covered porch.¹¹⁴ The overall form of the home remains in keeping with the I-house plan, yet the Mahon house is simpler in detailing than that of the Martin Family. The original six-over-six windows are small with no detailing around the window or door surrounds. The stone chimney and foundation suggest that the family utilized materials that were readily available on the property as opposed to the purchase of more expensive building materials. *We recommend site 0183 as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.*

Located southwest of the town of Cold Point on Cedar Grove Church Road is a two-story I-house that also dates to the antebellum period (**Site 0284**). The home was constructed on a stone pier foundation and has a hand hewn timber frame with weatherboard siding and corner boards (Figure 16). The main façade is four bays in width with two entry doors each flanked by windows. Several of the windows on the main façade retain their large, single panel shutters attached with large iron hinges. The home has two exterior end brick chimneys (one of which has been lost) and the lateral gable roof is clad in raised seam metal with small returns. Shed rooms share the rear façade with a large ell containing two entry doors and a small interior chimney. The porches for both the rear ell and the main façade have been lost, as has a large percentage of the exterior siding. The simplicity of the house is representative of how many of the farmers in the area might have lived in the antebellum era. Because of the deteriorated condition of the home and its lack of overall historic integrity, the home is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 16. Site 0284



Figure 17. L. Blakely House (Site 0314)

Another early Laurens County home is located near the railroad tracks just north of the town of Laurens. **Site 0314**, owned at one time by the L. Blakely family¹¹⁵, is a two-story extended hall I-house with a weatherboard exterior and pressed metal shingle roof (Figure 17). The home has two exterior-end chimneys and shed rooms along the rear façade. The main entry door is

¹¹⁴ Interview with Marion Mahon, 17 October 2001.

¹¹⁵ Kyzer and Hellams, “A Complete Sketch of Laurens County, S.C.” (n.p.: Kyzer and Hellams, 1883). The location of the home is noted on the Kyzer & Hellams map with the name “L. Blakely.”

decorated with a fanlight encased by a triangular pediment and flanked by fluted pilasters. A grand, two-story porch was added to the main façade in the 1940s. This particular farmstead is unique in that it retains a majority of its original outbuildings. Eight outbuildings were recorded, three of which are of log construction. Also noted was a stone stove with a large iron bowl. In front of the home runs a picket fence fashioned with stone posts and hand-hewn wooden beams that hold the sharp, thin pickets. The beams are attached to the stone posts with large screws. The property is intact and is a good example of a mid-nineteenth-century farmstead. *We recommend site 0314 as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.*



Figure 18. Hellams House (Site 0210)

One final home that remains extant from the pre-Civil War period is what is thought to be the Hellams House (**Site 0210**). The house is a typical extended hall I-house with a two-story stacked porch on the main façade (Figure 18). The home sits on a stone pier foundation and the hand-hewn frame has dovetail joints held together with wooden pegs. Two exterior end stone chimneys flank the home that has a double entry door with thin sidelights. The interior is typical of many from the period with flush board walls and ceiling. The steep stair leading to the second floor rooms dominates the

central hall. The home originally had a small, entry porch that was replaced with a concrete slab floor and stacked porch in the 1980s. Because the original entry porch has been lost, the home lacks overall historic integrity and is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

As discussed earlier, the I-house form can vary with the placement of different key elements. The movement of the chimney location can bring about one such change. The majority of I-houses with centrally placed chimneys tend to differ slightly in size and shape from those with exterior end chimneys. The most obvious change made to these homes is window placement. Central chimney homes have only two windows on the second story of the main façade rather than three, and there are single windows on the gable ends rather than paired windows flanking the exterior chimney. The homes also tend to be narrower, consisting of three small bays as opposed to four or five bays in width. Overall, the homes are simpler in design and detailing than their double-chimney counterparts. Traditional exterior end chimney I-houses are most commonly found in rural western Laurens County, however, there are several examples of the central chimney form.

Located just northwest of Gray Court on Old Laurens Road is a typical example of the central chimney I-house (**Site 0135**). The home is three bays in width with a centrally placed entry door and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows (Figure 19). The second story of the main facade has the typical two-window pattern and the gable ends have single windows for the first and second floors. A shed porch runs the length of the main façade and a one-story ell projects from the rear façade. A second example of the central chimney I-house is **Site 0288** (Figure 20). The home, also located west of the city of Laurens, is three bays wide with a centrally placed entry door, simple shed entry porch, and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. The second story of

the main facade has only two windows and a one-story ell projects from the rear facade. A third example is found along Indian Mound Road west of the town of Cold Point (**Site 0274**). This particular home sits off of the main road and is angled so that the side of the structure faces the main thoroughfare, indicating that it may sit along an earlier road. The original windows have been replaced, however, the main facade still follows the two-window pattern on the second story. A hipped roof porch supported with turned posts runs the length of the main facade and a one-story ell projects from the rear facade. As with site 0288, the roof has no overhang in the gable ends, a characteristic of several revival styles that were popular during the late nineteenth century. All three homes lack any noticeable decorative detailing. A more notable example of the central chimney I-house is **Site 0409**, a two-story residence with weatherboard siding, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, one-story rear shed rooms and a full facade porch. The porch railing displays decorative spindlework detailing, a detail that was not found on homes of similar style within the survey area. While each of these properties is an example of a unique architectural form within the survey area, they lack individual distinction. In addition, most have undergone various changes including the replacement of original windows, siding, and roofing material and as a result they are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 19. Site 0135



Figure 20. Site 0288

The central chimney plan is not common in the southeastern United States, having been preferred in the north and Midwest, the reason being that having a centrally located chimney would create heat that would in turn be trapped in the interior of the home. Families living in New England and the colder Midwestern states preferred to have the interior chimneys to create as much heat as possible during the cold winter months. Southerners, on the other hand, wanted the heat created by cooking to exit the home during the hot summer months and as a matter of function placed the chimneys on the exterior of the home. It is likely that families who migrated to the southern states from colder climates continued their building traditions less as a matter of function and more of a matter of tradition.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁶ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 75-86.

The homes of rural western Laurens County reflect the era during which they were constructed. Before the advent of the railroad, structures built a great distance from water transport were limited to locally available building materials. Wood from the surrounding forests and local fieldstone were widely used as building materials. Development of the railroad industry made it possible to transport lumber and other materials necessary for construction. As a result, lumberyards were standard fixtures in towns all along the new rail lines and it became possible for rural homeowners to acquire brick, machine-sawn lumber, and fashionable wooden detailing for their homes at a reasonable cost. The railroad's development, therefore, changed the traditional materials and style of folk dwellings across the country and many of the later I-houses, constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, are adorned with more decorative detailing than their earlier counterparts.¹¹⁷ As a result, I-houses made the transformation from simple, functional housing for rural farmers to the “pretentious houses of affluent local gentry.”¹¹⁸ In addition to the newer homes, many earlier I-houses got a new, up to date look with the application of wooden cutwork and restyled porches.

The industrial revolution that accompanied the railroad was also reflected in the architecture of the time. The vernacular forms of the pre-railroad homes were not lost; they were merely altered when constructed with different techniques. For example, the use of lighter roof framing allowed for the construction of massed-plan houses with larger roof spans. Milled lumber made it possible to build homes with balloon and brace framing and two story homes became more commonplace in the post-railroad years.¹¹⁹

Rail transportation not only allowed the transport of building materials, but it also allowed for the transport of ideas. Passenger service on the train exposed travelers to building styles and techniques that they otherwise would not have been privy to and designs were subsequently distributed beyond their area of traditional dominance. Traveling craftsman also introduced new ideas and building techniques. Older house design, in conjunction with new forms and ideas, created a unique housing stock that can be connected to the prosperity and innovation of the railroad era.¹²⁰

The home located just northwest of Gray Court at 457 Ben Taylor Road (**Site 0137**) is an example of the post-railroad I-house (Figure 21). The ca. 1880 frame structure is constructed in the typical I-house plan with a rear ell. The façade is three bays in width with corner boards and a double entry door surrounded by a transom and sidelights. The door is accessed through double, Queen Anne style screen doors with spindlework detailing. The six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are encased in simple wooden surrounds—the six-over-six windows on the first story containing larger panes than those on the second. The bulk of the detailing on the home is located on the porch. There is a spindlework frieze just below the porch roof with saw-

¹¹⁷ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 75-87.

¹¹⁸ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, p. 96.

¹¹⁹ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 89-101.

¹²⁰ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 89-90.

tooth detailing running along the bottom. Turned, wooden posts accented by lace-like brackets support the porch roof. Small, semi-circular lace brackets are located beneath the porch eave and above the frieze. This elaborate wooden detailing is a hallmark of the Queen Anne style that became popular in the later part of the nineteenth century. *We recommend this property as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.*



Figure 21. Site 0137



Figure 22. Site 0124

The bulk of I-houses in western Laurens County have a symmetrical, three-bay front façade, however, there are several examples of larger I-houses with four-bay facades. Just northeast of Fountain Inn on Deuteronomy Road is a large, two-and-one-half story I-house with rear shed rooms and a rear ell (**Site 0124**) (Figure 22). The home is four bays in width with an offset entry door. The exterior of the home is clad in weatherboard siding with simple corner boards framing the main portion of the house. The two-over-two windows are encased in simple wooden frames and at one point had detachable screens. There is one exterior end chimney on the western façade and the home is supported on a combination of stone and brick piers. The property has five associated outbuildings still extant including a small tenant house. The size of the home indicates that the owners were upper- to middle class-farmers with large landholdings. The offset entry differs from the largely symmetrical facades of other homes of this type in the area, making it unique in both size and appearance. The severe deterioration of the home has led to the loss of historic integrity and the home is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 23. Site 0257

A number of I-houses found in western Laurens County that were constructed in the post-railroad era have decorative, front facing gables in the center of the main façade. These gables often contained decorative wooden shingles and either shaped attic vents or stained glass windows. The overall forms of these structures is consistent with the I-house, however, the decorative gables give them a wholly unique look. **Site 0136** is one such house. Constructed ca. 1890, the home is a two-story I-house with exterior end chimneys, rear shed rooms, and a large addition on the left rear façade. The gable in the center of the main façade

is accented with decorative shingles and contains a small, square window with a border of square stained glass lights. **Site 0187** is similar in design and it too is in the classical I-house form with weatherboard siding, lateral gable roof, one exterior end chimney, and hip roof porch that wraps to the right façade. This home has a decorative front facing gable accented with saw-tooth shingles and a pedimented attic vent. Both homes were constructed just before the turn of the century and echo a common decorative form found throughout the area at the time. A final example is **Site 0257**. Constructed ca. 1910, the home has a hip roof rather than the largely popular lateral gable roof. There is one exterior end chimney and a small, one-story ell on the rear façade (Figure 23). The hip roof porch wraps around to the left façade and the decorative front facing gable on this home is accented only with wood shingles. While each of these properties is an example of a noted architectural trend within the survey area, they lack individual distinction. In addition, most have undergone various changes including the replacement of original windows, siding, and porch detailing and as a result they are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

A majority of the I-houses encountered throughout the rural portions of western Laurens County have been altered in some way from their original forms. The most common alteration made to these homes is that of the porch detailing. Judging from the style of porch alterations, a number of them were undertaken in the middle part of the twentieth century (1925–1945). Porches that reflect the Craftsman architectural styles are common and a majority of the porches have tapered wooden posts resting on brick piers.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style gained popularity in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Steeply pitched roofs with irregular floor plans characterize the style as does a dominant front facing gable, decorative shingles, and decorative detailing along the porch. There are several distinct types of ornamentation that can be found on Queen Anne homes including spindlework detailing and turned columns along the porch, classical columns grouped together in twos or threes, and half timbering in the gables.¹²¹ This architectural style is very distinct and is usually found in urban areas where there was a concentration of wealth and high style homes. In rural areas one can occasionally find a classic example of the Queen Anne style, however, it is more common to find vernacular adaptations of the style.

Three outstanding high style Queen Anne homes were identified during the field survey in western Laurens County. The Meares House (**Site 0198**) is located on the Laurens/Greenville county line north of Hickory Tavern (Figure 24). The home, constructed ca. 1910, is a two-story frame structure with cross gable roof and irregular core shape. There is one projecting gable wing on the left side of the main façade that is mirrored by a front facing gable on the right. Both are accented with returns, pedimented attic vents, and brackets beneath the eaves. An elaborately decorated porch wraps to the right façade, supporting a second story porch over the entry that is topped with a pyramidal roof. Spindlework detailing can be seen in the lace-like brackets on the first floor porch and in a frieze along the second story porch. The two interior chimneys are

¹²¹ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 263-264.

patterned with recessed panels on each side. The design of the home uses the irregularity of the wall surface to add texture and create movement, a hallmark of the Queen Anne style. *We recommend site 0198 as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.*



Figure 24. Meares House (Site 0198)



Figure 25. Site 0324

Site 0324 is a unique example of the “high style” Queen Anne (Figure 25). Located halfway between Laurens and Gray Court, this ca. 1900 home contains a mix of stylistic elements. It is a two-and-one-half story frame structure having a steeply pitched hip roof with a projecting gable wing to the left of the main entry. The front-projecting gable contains a one-over-one window and half-timbered detailing. Two small gable dormers, one in the center of the main façade and one on the right roof slope, are also decorated with half timbering. The porch, supported by classical columns and a low balustrade, runs the length of the main façade and wraps to both sides. There is a large turret on the porch’s left corner, a pediment with half timbering above the main entry and a second story porch over the entry with a hip roof. Each corner on the main façade is canted and decorated with spindlework brackets. This home, with its distinct detailing, contains elements from each subtype of the Queen Anne style. There are half-timbered gables, classical columns on the porch, and spindlework brackets above the canted corners all combined to create a hybrid style. *We recommend site 0324 as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.*



Figure 26. Site 0173

A third example of Queen Anne architecture is found south of the town of Woodruff, just across the Enoree River in northwestern Laurens County. **Site 0173** is a one-and-one-half story structure with a steeply pitched hip roof containing projecting gable wings and a rear ell (Figure 26). There is cresting along the ridgepole and on each gable end. A large bay dormer located above the main entry dominates the main roof slope. A projecting gable wing with canted corners is located to the right of the main entry. Each projecting gable is accented with a multi-pane window and wooden shingles. The porch,

accented with turned posts and a spindlework frieze, runs the length of the main façade and wraps to both sides. The roof is clad in pressed metal shingles, which, in addition to the shingled gables, adds texture to the structure. Two interior chimneys are placed symmetrically on either side of the ridgepole. The home, which is missing its original porch balustrade, is a typical example of the spindlework subtype. *We recommend site 0173 as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.*

Each example of high style Queen Anne architecture in rural Laurens County displays different elements of style, height, and shape. While each is constructed with the same stylistic base, each is distinct for its utilization of different elements of that style. The same cannot be said for vernacular adaptations. These homes begin with the same basic core shape and differ only in the type and placement of stylistic elements. Vernacular Queen Anne homes in rural western Laurens County were constructed to serve practical functions. In the following examples, the Queen Anne style was adapted to one-story, central hallway homes. Each home of this type recorded during the survey had the same overall linear core shape with differing heights, chimney locations, porch shapes, and decorative detailing. Large, front gables that are accented with shingles, vents, and/or windows break the lateral gable roofline on these vernacular homes and are hallmarks of the style.

Site 0277 is located west of Maddens along Rabon Creek. The one-and-one-half-story frame structure has weatherboard siding with corner board, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, brick pier with fill foundation and two exterior end chimneys. A large, front facing gable is located in the center of the roofline and contains a small, six-over-six window. This particular home is an early example and lacks a high concentration of decorative detailing. The hip roof porch on the main façade has turned posts and the balustrade has been lost, but the form is consistent with later vernacular adaptations of the Queen Anne style. The home, while an early example of this style of architecture, has a lack of overall historic integrity and is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 27. Site 0121



Figure 28. Site 0164

Site 0121 is located near Cook's Crossroads, northeast of Fountain Inn (Figure 27). The one-story frame structure has weatherboard siding with corner board, two-over-two, double hung sash windows, brick pier with fill foundation, and two symmetrically placed interior chimneys. The front facing gable is accented with multiple styles of decorative shingles and a large diamond-shaped attic vent. As with the previous example, the original porch detailing has been

lost, however, the gable decoration borrows stylistic elements from the Queen Anne style. Due to a lack of overall historic integrity, this property is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Site 0164 demonstrates yet another vernacular adaptation of the Queen Anne style. Located northwest of Youngs, this ca. 1915 one-story home has vinyl siding, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, and brick pier with fill foundation (Figure 28). The house originally had two symmetrically placed chimneys (similar to **Site 0121**), however, one has been removed. The front facing gable is decorated with cutwork detailing and the hip porch is supported with turned posts. The gable ornamentation found on this home is another hallmark of the Queen Anne style, adapted for use in vernacular architecture. The application of synthetic siding to the home's exterior has resulted in a loss of historic integrity and the home is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

A notable pattern of gable-front-and-wing homes with Queen Anne detailing was also identified within the survey area. These homes, labeled by Virginia and Lee McAlester as “Folk Victorian,” are both one and two stories in height and retain similar detailing to their lateral gable counterparts.¹²² Porches on these gable-front-and-wing homes are decorated with spindlework or cut work detailing and the gables are often accented with decorative vents and/or wooden shingles. As with the central hallway plan examples shown above, there are differing degrees of detailing on these homes, however, the overall core shapes remain consistent.

In the one-story, gable-front-and-wing vernacular Queen Anne homes, two distinct styles emerge. One form retains the typical gable-front-and-wing shape and the other has a decorative front facing gable on the main façade that balances the projecting gable wing. **Site 0163** is located south of Youngs and is constructed in the gable-front-and-wing form (Figure 29). The one-story frame house has a weatherboard exterior with corner boards, a hip roof porch, and a central chimney located on the ridge near the intersection of the gable. Pedimented attic vents are located in the gable ends. The original porch detailing has been lost, however, this early example shows a small influence of the Queen Anne style in its decorative vents and in the brickwork on the chimney top. Due to a lack of overall historic integrity, this property is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 29. Site 0163



Figure 30. Site 0289

¹²² McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 309-317.

Site 0289 is located west of Maddens along Rabon Creek and is an example of the second subtype (Figure 30). The one-story frame structure has weatherboard siding, brick pier with fill foundation, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, and a decorative front facing gable on the main façade to balance the projecting gable wing. The projecting gable wing is accented with a pedimented attic vent, while the smaller gable to the left of the entry has a large, rectangular vent. Judging from its size and shape, this second vent was most likely a small window that has been enclosed. The hip roof porch has turned posts and a simple balustrade; the chimney has been removed. The changes to the home, including the removal of the chimney and the enclosure of the gable window, have resulted in a loss of overall historic integrity and the home is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The one-story, gable-front-and-wing examples identified during the survey have relatively little classic Queen Anne detailing, and what they may have had at one time has now been lost. However, their two-story counterparts were constructed with more characteristic detailing. **Site 0125** is a two-story, gable-front-and-wing home that is a vernacular adaptation of the Queen Anne style (Figure 31). Located just east of Fountain Inn, the ca. 1910 home has had vinyl siding added to its exterior; however, it retains the original wooden decorative shingle-work in the front projecting gable. The corners of the projecting gable wing have been canted and accented with saw tooth corner brackets. A small, six-pane window is located in the front gable. A similar style home, **Site 0207**, is located near Hickory Tavern in western Laurens County (Figure 32). The home has also been sided with vinyl but retains the original saw tooth shingles in the gable ends. The gable ends also contain pedimented vents with cutwork detailing and the front gable wing is accented with canted corners. The full façade porch wraps to the left façade and is supported with paired columns resting on piers. Both of these examples demonstrate an attempt to create varied texture and irregular wall surfaces—hallmarks of the Queen Anne style. Despite their exceptional detailing, the application of vinyl siding to the exterior of these homes has damaged their historic integrity. Therefore, both sites are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 31. Site 0125



Figure 32. Site 0207

The Queen Anne style continued to be reflected in construction throughout the rural areas of the county until the 1920s when Craftsman style bungalows began to grow in popularity. The Craftsman style was considered to be the dominant style for smaller homes constructed in the early decades of the twentieth century. Originating in Southern California, the style spread in

popularity through the publication of design books and magazines. Pattern books and mail-order homes also increased the popularity of the bungalow, which quickly became the most popular and fashionable small family home in the country until the mid-1930s.¹²³

Homes constructed in the Craftsman style found in rural western Laurens County are vernacular or bungalow adaptations that are represented in both one- and two-story buildings with weatherboard and brick exteriors. Roof shapes, chimney placement, and window treatments vary throughout the rural areas. As far as could be ascertained, these homes all belonged to small family farms and each had at least one associated outbuilding. **Site 0285** is representative of the most simplistic of the bungalow homes surveyed with all decoration limited to the addition of exposed rafter tails and Craftsman style windows. The one-story, front-gable structure has weatherboard siding, a simple shed porch, and one interior brick chimney. The home has four-over-one, double-hung sash windows, a characteristic that is commonly found in these bungalow homes.



Figure 33. Site 0189



Figure 34. Site 0229

The home is part of a large farmstead that has four large outbuildings. The

Site 0189 is only slightly more stylized with an offset porch supported by tapered wooden posts atop brick piers (Figure 33). These porch supports are hallmarks of the Craftsman style and are the most common form of porch decoration found in the survey area. The home is a frame structure with weatherboard siding, one exterior chimney, and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Here a collision of two popular architectural styles becomes evident. The gable ends contain pedimented vents, a characteristic found in the vernacular Queen Anne homes; while the offset porch with Craftsman style supports lean more toward the bungalow. It is clear that the home's builder was influenced by both styles. While both of these homes are representative of simple, bungalow homes, they lack individual distinction and are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

A more detailed example of the Craftsman style can be seen in **Site 0229**. The one-and-one-half story frame structure has weatherboard siding with wooden shingles in the gable ends, jerkinhead roofline, two symmetrically placed interior chimneys, exposed rafter tails, and a

¹²³ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 452-463.

original porch floor and detailing has been replaced, however, the form of the home still clearly communicates the Craftsman style. While the home is a good example of the Craftsman bungalow, it lacks individual distinction and is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Less common throughout the survey area were two-story examples of the Craftsman style. Two examples, similar in form and materials, were identified during the course of fieldwork. **Site 0294** is a two-story frame structure with brick exterior, hip roof, two chimneys, and small entry porch with simple columns (Figure 35). The home exhibits Craftsman detailing, including decorative brackets beneath the eaves, rafter tails, and four-over-one windows. **Site 0327** is located near Barksdale and is similar in form. The two-story brick home also has a hip roof, four-over-one windows, and two chimneys;



Figure 35. Site 0294

however, the façade porch is supported by square brick posts and wraps to the left façade and includes a porte cochere. Decorative brick patterning is located above the main entry on the second floor. The porches on both homes have solid square columns that continue to ground level without a break at the porch floor—a popular type of column on Craftsman style homes. In addition, both of these vernacular brick examples have a simple, square core shape and exhibit little elaborate decoration; however, they are easily identified as belonging in the Craftsman style by their rafter tails, decorative windows, and porch detailing. While these homes are a good example of the Craftsman style, they lack individual distinction and are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Throughout the rural areas of western Laurens County building continued at a steady pace from the 1940s to the present. Today the landscape of the rural areas is dominated by the presence of new construction and trailer parks. In many cases, older farmhouses have been demolished and the open lot occupied by a trailer home. In these locations, the outbuildings remain extant and it is obvious by the landscape and the location of older trees that perhaps an I-house or a Queen Anne farmhouse once occupied the land where the trailer now stands. The demolition or neglect of many older farmhouses in the area and the preference for newer, more temporary housing begs the question: Why do families abandon these homes in favor of something newer and smaller just yards away?

To most preservationists, it is frustrating to drive through these areas and see homes in extreme states of disrepair or being used for the storage of farm equipment when the family lives in a newer home less than fifty yards away. During interviews with several homeowners throughout the course of the survey the reason became clearer. Most of these older farmhouses have been kept in the same family since their construction. Parents pass on the home to their children who live there and work the farm until they pass it along to their children. In many cases, the children who inherit the home have started lives elsewhere and do not wish to return to what becomes known as the “Homeplace.” In these instances, the homes stand abandoned and eventually deteriorate beyond repair. In other cases, the home simply becomes too large and too expensive to maintain. Many families who are unable to continue to live in the house for monetary reasons

often do not sell the property because of strong emotional ties, leaving the structure to deteriorate. Michael Ann Williams discovered in her interviews with the aging rural population in northern North Carolina that a special association is given to these family homes that for most family members is unbreakable.¹²⁴

URBAN ARCHITECTURE IN LAURENS COUNTY

Western Laurens County has several communities that retain a high percentage of their historic fabric, including Gray Court, Waterloo, and the city of Laurens. Laurens is the oldest of the three, founded in 1792 when it was named the seat of justice for Laurens County. Gray Court and Waterloo have shorter histories, both becoming heavily settled after railroad expansion in the mid-nineteenth century. Despite the difference of age in the three communities, the influence of railroad expansion and the wealth that accompanied the cotton boom is evident in the architecture of each. While the individual communities retain buildings from the pre-railroad era, the bulk of the housing dates from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries.

Waterloo

Waterloo is the smallest of the three communities. Chartered in 1885, the town had nearly 200 residents recorded in the census of 1890.¹²⁵ The community enjoyed the successes of the cotton boom and the wealth that accompanied the expansion of the railroad and quickly grew into a thriving railroad town. A local resident recalled in 1975 that when he and his family moved to Waterloo in 1918 the town had a bank, seven grocery stores, two cotton gins, a flourmill, and a bottling plant.¹²⁶ It is uncertain whether there were actually seven grocery stores, but the other information holds true. Waterloo had a small commercial block (**Site 0342**) located on the eastern side of what is now Highway 221.



Figure 36. Bank of Waterloo (Site 0342)

J.C. Smith opened the Bank of Waterloo on Main Street in 1913 (Figure 36). The frame building has a brick exterior and occupies the northernmost section of the three-part commercial block. The main façade is framed with large brick pilasters that are topped with a simple entablature. The main door has a simple transom and is offset with a store window located to the right. The door and window are topped with a simple entablature supported by small brackets. This same decoration is seen in the

¹²⁴ Williams, *Homeplace*, pp. 115-136.

¹²⁵ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 74.

¹²⁶ Tom Priddy, "Yellow Flowers Bank's Only Faithful Visitors," *Greenville News*, 5 October 1975.

gutter just below the roofline. The bank remained in operation under the direction of E.V. Golding through the agricultural depression that gripped the south in 1921, but was forced to close its doors in 1931 after the Great Depression made it impossible for Golding to continue.¹²⁷ Today the building stands empty with “Bank Of Waterloo” still legible on the main façade.

Adjacent to the Bank of Waterloo was a general merchandise store owned and operated by W.Y. McNeill (Figure 37). McNeill owned a large house on the hill across from the commercial block. He was also the postmaster of Waterloo and operated the post office out of his store. The one-story brick commercial building is located in the center of the community’s commercial block. The main façade of McNeill’s store is framed with brick pilasters and two double-hung sash windows flank the central entry door. The double entry door had a simple transom and the door and window openings are topped with segmental arches. Four recessed panels with pointed arches decorate the top of the main façade. The general merchandise store remained in operation until 1933 when the Depression forced its closure.¹²⁸



Figure 37. McNeill General Merchandise Store (Site 0342)



Figure 38. E.F. Golding General Merchandise Store (Site 0342)

E.F. Golding, son of bank operator E.V. Golding, operated a second general merchandise store on the southern end of the commercial block (Figure 38). The two story brick building had a large storefront on the first floor and two, double-hung sash windows on the second story. The building is plain in comparison to the remainder of the block and is also currently in the worst overall condition of the three. Because of the loss of overall historic integrity within the commercial block as a result of alterations and/or neglect, it is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Located just south of the commercial row is an abandoned industrial complex (**Site 0343**). The group consists of two large gin buildings with corrugated metal exteriors and several smaller

¹²⁷ Tom Priddy, “Yellow Flowers Bank’s Only Faithful Visitors,” *Greenville News*, 5 October 1975.

¹²⁸ Molly Holder, “Waterloo Has Napoleonic Pride,” *Clinton Chronicle*, 2 July 1981: 11-A.

frame structures. These gin buildings are representative of the local economy's dependence on cotton production. Another industry that played a unique role in the early prosperity of the area was the Waterloo Bottling Plant. Waterloo had become famous for its naturally occurring springs located south of the town on what was known as the Cross Hill Road. Harris Springs was a popular vacation spot for those seeking the healing effects of the waters there. A hotel opened near the spring in 1900 that offered full services to its guests, including transportation from the depot and a free stay if the customers were not satisfied with the healing powers of the water. A fire in 1919 prompted the transfer of ownership of the resort and the new owners began the bottling company. The plant made 5-gallon jugs, otherwise known as demi-johns, which contained water from the local spring. These jugs of water were then placed on the train and transported for sale in other communities. The bottling company buildings as well as the springs were lost as a result of the construction of Lake Greenwood in the 1940s.¹²⁹



Figure 39. McNeill House (Site 0345)

Many of Waterloo's old homes also have been lost over time. With the end of the Great Depression and the paving of county roads in the 1930s, residents began driving to larger towns to find work and to do their shopping, eventually leaving the smaller town. However, the few homes that remain stand as reminders of the community's wealth and success in the early twentieth century. The McNeill House (**Site 0345**) is the most significant of these remaining homes (Figure 39). Constructed in the early 1900s, the home is a two-and-one-half story vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival Style with a weatherboard exterior with corner boards and a full façade porch that wraps to both sides and includes a gabled porte cochere. The windows that open onto the porch have three two pane sashes extending to floor level and are covered with wooden, louvered shutters. The windows on the second story are two-over-two, double-hung sash and are spaced symmetrically on each façade. Fluted pilasters that support a simple entablature with dental molding flank the double entry door. The square-plan home is topped with a pyramidal roof clad in composition shingles and containing flared gable dormers on each of the four slopes. The home was owned and occupied by W.Y. McNeill, a prominent local businessman and postmaster of Waterloo. *We recommend site 0345 as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.*

Just south of the McNeill House stands a two-story, gable-front-and-wing home constructed in the early twentieth century (**Site 0346**) (Figure 40). The structure has a cross gable roof with returns, full façade porch, entry door with a transom, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows, and diamond-shaped attic vents in the gable ends. The gable-front-and-wing style became popular during the post-railroad era when the availability of milled lumber allowed for larger homes constructed with balloon frames. Both the McNeill House and site 0346 are located along

¹²⁹ Molly Holder, "Waterloo Has Napoleonic Pride," *Clinton Chronicle*, 2 July 1981: 11-A.

Waterloo's Main Street, on a hill overlooking the commercial block and the railroad depot. The location of the homes creates the appearance that they were two of the more prominent homes within the town limits. Due to a lack of overall historic integrity, site 0346 is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The Craftsman style also has a large presence within the community of Waterloo, indicating that growth and development continued in the area into the mid-1920s. **Site 0335** is located north of the center of town along Highway 221. The two-story frame structure is square in plan with a hip roof and full façade porch that wraps to the left façade and includes a porte cochere. Craftsman elements on the home include large tapered porch supports resting on brick piers, ten-over-one windows on the second floor and fifteen-over-one windows on the first floor, exposed rafter tails, and the use of wooden shingles on the exterior of the second story. The exterior siding on the first floor has been covered in synthetic siding and has resulted in the home's loss of historic integrity; therefore, the home is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 40. Site 0346



Figure 41. Site 0341

One-story, front gable bungalows built in the Craftsman style are far more prevalent within the community, ranging from highly decorative to very simplistic. One unique example of this style is found in **Site 0341**. The hip roof home has elements from both the Queen Anne style as well as the Craftsman style (Figure 41). A front-gable entry porch is located in the center of the main façade contains saw tooth detailing and the main entry door is flanked by two thin sidelights and a Queen Anne screen door. However, the home's windows are typical Craftsman style three-over-one, double-hung sash windows and there are exposed rafter tails in the eaves. **Site 0338** is a typical example of the front-gable bungalow home. The one-story structure has a brick exterior with stuccoed gable ends decorated with half-timbering. The full façade porch has square brick supports with a brick balustrade. While both homes are good examples of the bungalow style within the town of Waterloo, they lack individual distinction and are considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Statewide road paving in the 1930s created a change in Waterloo's existence. Long utilized as a stopping point halfway between Greenwood and Laurens, the town stores serviced not only the local residents but also travelers. Paved roads made travel much easier along the county roads and made a stop in Waterloo unnecessary for most travelers who preferred to go on into the larger towns. Eventually, local residents began seeking employment in the larger towns that offered more opportunity for work. The creation of Lake Greenwood, just two-and-one-half

miles south of the town limits, has helped to bring settlement back into the area; however, architectural styles within the community indicate that very little development has taken place within the town limits since the 1950s.

Gray Court

The community of Gray Court is located in northern Laurens County at the junction of Highway 101 and Highway 14. Several families were residing in the Gray Court area as early as 1874, but heavy development and incorporation of the town came after the construction of the Charleston & Western (C&W) Railroad in 1885. The depot was constructed in 1887 and it was soon thereafter that the town began its rapid growth. The census of 1900 showed 181 people living in Gray Court, a number that has grown steadily since its incorporation.¹³¹

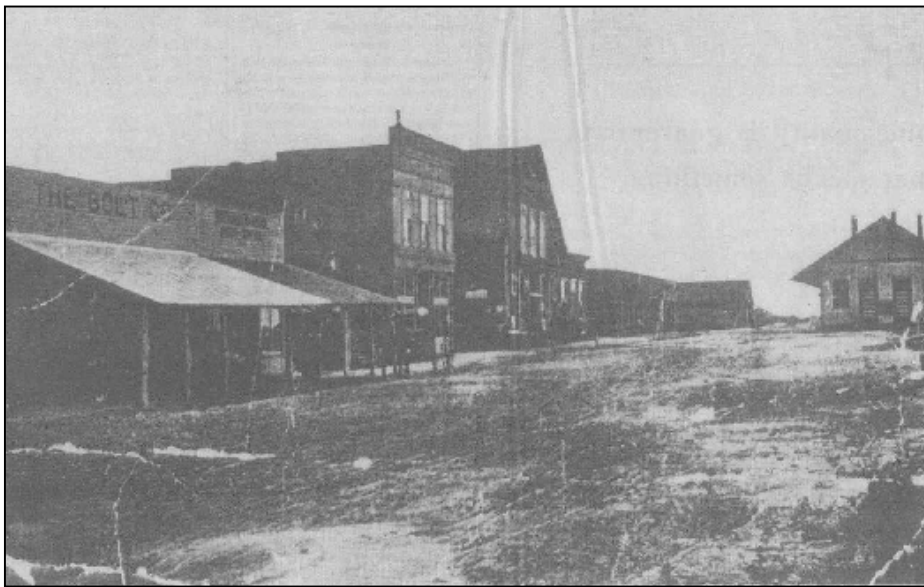


Figure 42. Main Street Gray Court ca. 1906 showing commercial buildings and the Charleston & Western Railway Depot

A photograph of Gray Court from 1906 shows the C & W Railroad Depot standing across from an already well-developed Main Street (Figure 42). Today the commercial area of Gray Court consists of thirteen buildings and stretches three blocks. Established along the railroad tracks, the commercial district is located in the center of the community with the residential areas radiating in four directions. The commercial buildings located here range in height from one to two stories and each has its own unique brickwork detailing. Several of these buildings have undergone alterations including the enclosure or replacement of original storefront doors and windows, the addition of aluminum awnings, and the loss of historic signage. In its early years of development,

¹³⁰ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 47.

¹³¹ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 47.

Gray Court had two banks on Main Street, several general merchandise stores, a pharmacy, and a post office. One bank was located in what is now the Boy Scout building (**Site 0373**). This two-story brick building originally had a large storefront with fluted cast iron pilasters flanking the windows (Figure 43). The second story has three, symmetrically placed two-over-two windows topped with segmental arches and two recessed panels beneath the stepped brickwork along the roofline. Judging from an old streetscape photograph, the bank building was constructed sometime before 1906.

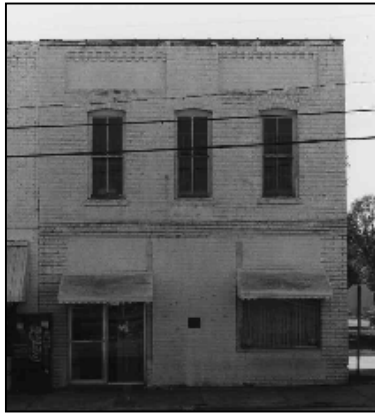


Figure 43. Boy Scout Building (Site 0373)

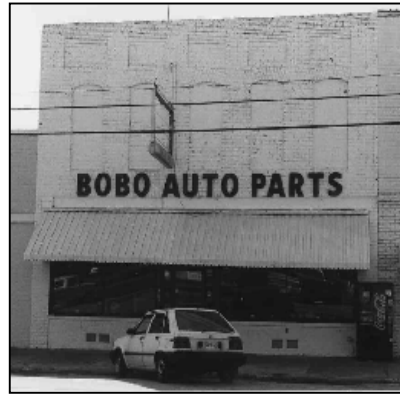


Figure 44. Bobo Auto Parts (Site 0374)

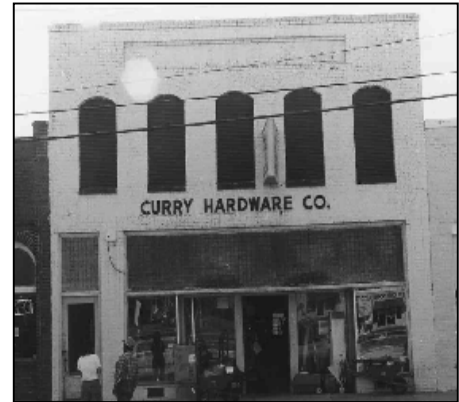


Figure 45. Curry Hardware Company (Site 0376)

Bobo Auto Parts (**Site 0374**) is located adjacent to the former bank building (Figure 44). Formerly known as Bobo Brothers Grocery, the building was also constructed with a brick exterior. The two-story building has a large storefront that has been replaced with a modern door and plate glass windows; the second story consists of five windows (all bricked closed) topped with segmental arches, each with a recessed panel above. Curry Hardware (**Site 0376**) is the third, and final, two-story commercial building along the block (Figure 45). Constructed as Gray Hardware in 1920, the building has a large storefront offset by a small entry door that leads to the second floor. Both the door and storefront are topped with leaded glass panels. The second story has five windows topped with segmental arches and a large, thin recessed panel along the roofline.



Figure 46. Old Bank Building (Site 0377)



Figure 47. Abercrombie and Owings Building (Site 0379)

The remainder of the commercial structures along Main Street are one story. The most architecturally notable of these structures is the former bank building located adjacent to Curry Hardware to the south (**Site 0377**). The building has a brick exterior with a stepped parapet at the roofline (Figure 46). The central, double door is flanked by the storefront windows and both the door and windows are arched and are set

into recessed panels. The building retains the original bank vault. The Abercrombie and Owings building (**Site 0379**) was home to one of the more successful general stores in Gray Court (Figure 47). The building takes up two parts of the commercial block with two recessed entry doors and a large glass storefront resting on a paneled wood base. The remainder of the store's facade has no decorative brickwork, but originally had the store's name painted in large letters across the façade. A photograph of Main Street, taken ca. 1915, shows a well-developed commercial area with a combination of brick and wooden buildings.

By comparing photographs of Main Street taken in 1906 and ca. 1915, it is obvious that Gray Court experienced a great deal of growth over that short period of time. This growth is also reflected in the residential architecture of the community. Early residential development was concentrated in three areas: West Main Street, East Main Street, and around the commercial district. The West Main Street corridor begins at the northernmost town boundary and continues south to the intersection of Highway 101. Homes in this area range in style from Queen Anne to Colonial Revival and most are situated on large lots. It was just south of this stretch that the Gray family home was located and it was also the location of several large turn-of-the-century homes that reflected the wealth brought by the railroad.

Site 0360 is one of the smaller turn-of-the-century homes along West Main. Constructed ca. 1905, this one-and-one-half story home has a steeply pitched hip roof covered in raised seam metal. A large hip roof dormer on the main facade has two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows; the remaining windows are large-paned, two-over-two, double-hung sash. The full façade porch wraps to the right and includes a porte cochere. The entry pediment on the porch is accented with saw tooth wooden shingles. The home has two interior brick chimneys and is supported on a brick foundation. **Site 0362** was also constructed in the early part of the twentieth century. Located just south of site 0360, the home is a two-story frame residence has weatherboard siding with a hip roof clad in raised seam metal, two interior chimneys, and two projecting bays—one on the main façade and one on the north façade. The full façade porch wraps to the right and is supported by large, brick posts. Characteristic of the Craftsman style, the porch detailing was likely changed in the early 1920s when the porte cochere was added. A third home constructed early in the century is **Site 0364**. The home is a two-story, gable-front-and-wing style structure with a gable-on-hip roof clad in raised seam metal. The front projecting gable wing has canted corners topped with saw tooth corner brackets and decorative wooden shingles in the gable end. There are also decorative shingles and a diamond-shaped attic vent within a front facing gable on the north façade. The full façade porch wraps to the right façade and has lost its decorative detailing. Several other homes from Gray Court's early years remain extant along the West Main Street Corridor; however, they have been subject to extensive alterations and no longer retain their historic integrity. The remainder of homes in this area were constructed in the 1920s and 1930s, and reflect the styles that were popular during that time. Because these homes do not display individual distinction, they are considered to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The East Main Street Corridor contained the second concentration of historic homes in Gray Court. This stretch contains large lots with many of the town's larger homes, and likely resembled West Main Street before it was developed in the mid-twentieth century. It was along this stretch that the Dorrah House, containing one of the community's first Post Offices, was

located. A majority of the homes along East Main have been lost, however, their locations are evidenced by the presence of retaining walls along the sidewalk where the homes once stood.

The oldest extant home on East Main is **Site 0401**. This two-story frame home has weatherboard siding with corner boards, six-over-six windows, a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles, one exterior end chimney and a monumental portico entry. The main entry door is



Figure 48. Dr. Culbertson House (Site 0403)

flanked by sidelights and topped with a fanlight. The two-story portico on the main façade and the one-story side addition were likely added in the 1930s to reflect the neoclassical style that was popular during that time. The Dr. Culbertson House (**Site 0403**) is also located along this stretch and is a notable example of the Craftsman Style (Figure 48). The two-story home has a hip roof, large central chimney, single pane windows and one-over-one windows, and craftsman style porch supports consisting of three, square posts atop wooden piers. The exterior of the home is multi-textured with weatherboard siding on the first floor exterior and wooden shingle siding on the second floor exterior. The home retains all of its historic fabric and is the most intact example of this style

in Gray Court. *We recommend this property as eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.*

Both the East and West Main areas were at one time developed with the large homes of wealthy Gray Court families, but are now broken by vacant lots or new construction. However, the upper-to middle-class residential area surrounding the commercial district has remained intact. The homes in this area reflect trends in style from the early years of the town's development through the 1940s. Several homes in this area have been altered by additions as well as the replacement of original siding and windows but the majority remained intact.

Site 0384 is representative of the early homes in the area. Constructed ca. 1900, the L-shaped home has a lateral gable roof covered in raised seam metal, central chimney, and porch extending across the façade with a hip roof. The porch supports have been replaced with wrought iron posts and the exterior siding has been replaced with vinyl, however, the home retains its overall historic core shape and is representative of early architecture within the community. The earliest structures in this area behind the commercial row are the Gray Court United Methodist Church and Manse. Both were constructed shortly before the railroad's arrival in the late nineteenth century.

The church (**Site 0389**) was constructed in the Romanesque Revival style with a tower on the main façade containing one set of entry doors (Figure 49). The pyramidal roof has two projecting gable wings and a front-gabled section on the right end of the façade. Both sets of entry doors are within gothic arches and topped with tripartite stained glass windows. The main façade is dominated with stained glass windows. Located to the north of the church building is the manse (**Site 0390**), a one story frame structure with a steeply pitched lateral gable roof dominated on the main façade by a large front-facing gable, weatherboard siding, and hip roof porch (Figure

50). Large, rectangular attic vents are located in the gables and a small, one-story ell is located on the rear of the building.



Figure 49. Gray Court United Methodist Church (Site 0389)



Figure 50. Gray Court United Methodist Church Parsonage (Site 0390)

The town of Gray Court also contains examples of both one- and two-story Queen Anne style residences. **Site 0388** is a one-story frame structure constructed in the gable-front-and-wing form with a cross gable roof, weatherboard siding, brick pier foundation, two-over-two windows, and hip-roof porch (Figure 51). The projecting gable wing on the main façade is accented with decorative shingles and a pedimented attic vent. A second front-facing gable containing a pedimented attic vent, and decorative wooden shingles balance the gable wing. **Site 0399** is a two-story structure in the Queen Anne form with a gable-on-hip roof clad in raised seam metal, two symmetrically placed interior chimneys, and a façade porch that wraps to the left with square, brick porch supports. The front-facing gable contains a square attic vent and decorative wooden shingle detailing. The exterior of the home has been clad in vinyl siding and a portion of the porch has been enclosed. The original porch detailing has also been lost, likely replaced in the 1920s to reflect the Craftsman style that had become popular during that time.



Figure 51. Site 0388

The exterior of the home has been clad in vinyl siding and a portion of the porch has been enclosed. The original porch detailing has also been lost, likely replaced in the 1920s to reflect the Craftsman style that had become popular during that time.

Several homes in the area were constructed in the Craftsman style during the 1920s. These homes range in form, materials, and stylistic detailing. The Dr. W.T. Pace House (**Site 0392**) is a one-story structure with a brick exterior; the porch extends across the main façade and both side elevations—on one side creating a porte cochere (Figure 52). The porch contains a pedimented entry and is supported by typical Craftsman style tapered brick posts on brick piers. The hipped roof flares at the bottom to cover the porch and contains a large gable dormer with a Palladian window. A second example of the Craftsman style in this area is **Site 0395** is a simple, front gable bungalow with an offset gable porch supported by tapered wooden columns on brick piers (Figure 53). The exterior is clad in wooden shingles and the porch gable end is accented with



Figure 52. Dr. W.T. Pace House (Site 0392)



Figure 53. Site 0395

half timbering. The interior chimney is missing, however, the home retains a great deal of its historic fabric and is a good example of its type of architecture.

Site 0397 was home to the Ropp Family, for which Ropp Street is named (Figure 54). Constructed ca. 1890, the one-story home has a unique roofline that resembles a mansard in style. The square structure has weatherboard siding with corner boards, a full façade porch that wraps to the left façade, one-over-one windows, a stone pier foundation, and two interior brick chimneys. According to local historians, Mr. Ropp constructed this home for himself and his family but was soon faced with the proposition of Highway 101 cutting through Gray Court and down his street. He petitioned the Highway Department to reroute the road and when they refused, he constructed a large house at the end of Ropp Street right in the path of the proposed Highway. The second Ropp House (**Site 0393**) was constructed in the 1930s and is a two-story Colonial Revival home with weatherboard siding and eight-over-eight paned windows (Figure 55). A monumental portico supported with Doric columns and topped with a decorative balustrade dominates the main façade. The main entry door is surrounded by sidelights and a transom and flanked by fluted pilasters supporting a simple pediment.



Figure 54. Ropp House (Site 0397)



Figure 55. Ropp House (Site 0394)

The most recently constructed home in this area is the Washington House (**Site 0394**). The home, constructed in 1935, reflects the Minimal Traditional style (Figure 56). The lateral gable roof is dominated by a large, front facing gable wing that contains a six-over-six, double-hung sash window above the arched entry door. The door surround is accented with alternating yellow



Figure 56. Washington House (Site 0394)



Figure 57. Leake House (Site 0413)

and red brickwork. An exterior chimney, located to the right of the entry, is also accented with patterned yellow brick.

There are also several older homes located east of the commercial row. These homes range in date from the late nineteenth century through 1930. The Leake House (**Site 0413**) is located directly across from the commercial area (Figure 57). Constructed ca. 1890, the home is a two-story, gable-front-and-wing home with a turret on the corner of the porch. The roof contains decorative brackets beneath the eaves that are mimicked along the porch. The windows are one-over-one, and sidelights and a transom surround the main entry door. The exterior of the home has been clad in vinyl siding and the original porch detailing has been lost. **Site 0414** is also located on Highway 14 southeast of the commercial row. The one-story home, constructed ca. 1890, has a gable-on-hip roof clad in raised seam metal, three interior chimneys with decorative brickwork, and a small hip roof dormer on the main façade containing an attic vent. The façade porch wraps to the left and contains a pediment over the main

entry. The entry door is flanked by sidelights. The third home along this stretch of Highway 14 is **Site 0415**. This ca. 1930 home has a flared roofline covering the porch supported with simple columns and accented with segmental arches; a one-story wing on the north façade contains a bay window.

Laurens

The town of Laurens (then known as Laurensville) was settled in 1785, shortly after the County of Laurens was created. The town formed around the Court House Square, which contained the commercial center of the town. Railroad expansion in the late nineteenth century brought wealth and subsequent growth to the town. Officially chartered in 1873 and again in 1900 and 1916, Laurens quickly grew into a major trade center with an economy linked closely with cotton growth and production. The architecture throughout the city reflects the wealth brought by the railroads and cotton industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.¹³²

¹³² Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 58-60.



Figure 58. Laurens County Courthouse ca. 1920

The Laurens Historic District, listed in the National Register in October 1980, encompasses the core of the town. The district contains approximately ninety properties and includes the Courthouse and surrounding commercial area, as well as two significant residential sections of the town. The National Register nomination states that the district is “an unusually intact collection of buildings of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century vernacular architectural design.”¹³⁴ The district is composed of commercial, governmental, residential, and religious structures constructed from 1838 to ca. 1925 that document the widespread growth of the town with the arrival of the Laurens Railroad, the Greenville and Laurens Railroad, and the Greenwood, Laurens & Spartanburg Railroad through the area.

The commercial section within the Laurens Historic District is located primarily on the Courthouse Square. Buildings in this part of the district are mainly brick with varying sizes, uses, and decorative detailing. Since the National Register nomination was completed, two commercial buildings within the district have been demolished: a commercial building located on the northwest corner of the square and the Old Law Range. The loss of these buildings, however, has not damaged the overall character of the commercial area, which remains otherwise intact. The district extends north from the square along Caroline Street to the intersection with East Hampton Street. Buildings in this residential section of the district are historically associated with Laurens African-American community and include two churches and several homes. Two homes in this area, the Ball House and the Caine House, have both been lost since they were recorded for the nomination in 1980. A second, larger residential area included in the 1980 National Register District is the West Main Street Corridor. Buildings along this stretch include four of Laurens’ early churches, one of which was constructed in 1846 and is one of the oldest of its type in the county. West Main Street was home to a majority of the prominent

¹³³ U. S. Department of the Interior, “Laurens Historic District.”

¹³⁴ U. S. Department of the Interior, “Laurens Historic District.”

local families in Laurens. Constructed in the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles, these homes stand as testament to the wealth that many local citizens were enjoying as a result of the cotton boom and railroad expansion.

The Laurens Historic District was extended in November 1986 to include two major residential areas. The Laurens Historic District Extension is composed of 21 homes ranging in date from 1880 to 1940 and encompasses three blocks of West Main Street. At the time of the nomination, eight properties within this three-block area were considered to be non-contributing because of age or alterations. The survey determined that three of these properties are now eligible as contributing properties to the listed district. The Kilgo-Todd House (**Site 0531**) was constructed in 1950 and is a one-story Colonial Revival style structure with six-over-six windows, dental molding along the front façade, and one exterior end chimney. The Roberson-Harman House (**Site 0546**) was constructed ca. 1948 and is a one-story brick home constructed in the Minimal Traditional Style with an arched entryway, gable porch on the left façade and exterior chimney on the main facade. These homes are now eligible as contributing properties because they meet the 50-year age requirement. Finally, the C.B. Bobo House (**Site 0542**) was constructed ca. 1905 and is a one-story structure with a square plan, hipped roof, two interior chimneys, a small gable entry porch with dental molding and paired Doric columns, eight-over-eight windows, and a main entry door flanked with sidelights and topped with a transom. The National Register nomination stated that the porch was added in 1965 and the home was therefore not eligible as a contributing property. We feel that the porch reflects the Colonial Revival style that was largely used in the 1930 and was, therefore, placed on the home at an earlier date. Because of the discrepancy of the date of alteration, we feel that the property should be listed as contributing to the listed district.

The South Harper Street Historic District is the second residential area included in the 1986 Historic District Extension. The district is composed of 44 structures located along South Harper Street, 42 of which are residential. Four of these properties are considered to be key properties within the district, and there are nineteen non-contributing properties. The district extension stretches eight blocks and further illustrates the prosperity experienced by residents of Laurens at the turn of the century. Mature trees, terraced lawns, and stone retaining walls characterize the streetscape.¹³⁵ Since the district extension was nominated in 1986, three homes that were considered to be contributing properties have been demolished: the John P. Tucker House, the Richey-Thomason House, and the Moore-Wier House. Of the nineteen structures that were found to be non-contributing in the 1986 nomination for reasons of age or alterations, two should be changed and listed as contributing structures to the district. The Simpson-Crow house (**Site 0564**) was constructed ca. 1941 and is a Colonial Revival-style house with a framed entry surrounded by fluted pilasters and an arched pediment. The Cora G. Peterson House (**Site 0602**) was constructed ca. 1950 and is a one-story house with a brick exterior and paired casement windows containing eight panes each. The entry has a small portico and gable with square brick columns. There is a small, gabled side porch on the south façade. Both homes illustrate part of the street's development from the late nineteenth century lasting into the early 1940s and are now eligible as contributing properties because they meet the 50-year age requirement.

¹³⁵ South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, "South Harper Street Historic District."

Laurens Historic District Extension

Two areas were identified as potential extensions of both the Laurens Historic District and the South Harper Street District. The Laurens Historic District Expansion would include properties on East Hampton Street, east of its intersection with Caroline Street, and properties on both sides of Silver Street and Laurel Street. This area is historically associated with the African-American community and was known to the local community as Rich Hill. It was here that many prominent local black families had their homes. Structures in this area are both residential and commercial and range in style from Queen Anne to Craftsman retaining a large degree of historic integrity.



Figure 59. Site 0487



Figure 60. Site 0492

Sites 0487 and **0488** are both linear plan homes with lateral gable roofs, central chimneys, shed roof porches, and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Both homes retain their original weatherboard exterior and raised seam metal roofing (Figure 59). Several other homes of this style are located along East Hampton Street; however, they do not retain their historic integrity and are considered to be non-contributing structures. **Site 0492** is a two-story linear plan home with a lateral gable roof and centrally placed chimney (Figure 60). The double-pen home is perhaps one of the older homes in the neighborhood, standing adjacent to the Irby Cemetery. Sites 0491 and 0500 are both representative of the Queen Anne style. **Site 0491** is located on Silver Street and is a one-and-one-half story frame structure with weatherboard siding, and a gable-on-hip roof clad in composition shingles containing two hip roof dormers on the main façade (Figure 61). A front projecting gable above the main entry door contains a decorative attic



Figure 61. Site 0491



Figure 62. Site 0500

vent. The main entry door is flanked by sidelights. The original porch supports on this home have been replaced with Craftsman style paired posts on brick piers. **Site 0500** is located on Laurel Street and is a one-story gable front and wing structure with a pyramidal roof clad in pressed metal shingles, one-over-one windows, weatherboard siding, two interior chimneys, and two projecting gable wings—one on the eastern façade and one on the northern façade (Figure 62). Both homes illustrate the wealth located in this area during its heyday as a residence for prominent local black families. Although none of these properties are individually distinctive, the resources as a whole convey the role of the African-American community in the city of Laurens during the early part of the twentieth century. *Therefore, we recommend these homes to be eligible as contributing properties to the Laurens Historic District Extension.*

Sites 0489, 0490, and 0499 were each constructed in the Craftsman Style. These home were all constructed in the front gable form but each has distinctive detailing. **Site 0489** has a gable porch with square posts, six-over-six windows, and weatherboard siding, **Site 0490** has an offset gable porch with large square posts, and **Site 0499** has a hip roof porch that wraps to the left façade supported with tapered wooden posts on brick piers. Each of these homes illustrates part of the area's development during the 1920s. Although none of these properties are individually distinctive, the resources as a whole convey the role of the African-American community in the city of Laurens during the mid-twentieth century. *Therefore, we recommend these homes to be eligible as contributing properties to the Laurens Historic District Extension.*

The extension also includes several commercial structures located on Laurel and Silver Streets. The old Laurens Advertiser Building (**Site 0493**) located on Silver Street is a one-story brick commercial building with a sixteen pane casement window on the west façade, eight pane casement windows on the north and south facades, a recessed entry with a triangular pediment and a stepped roofline. The building is present on a Sanborn Insurance Map from 1922 listed simply as "Sales."¹³⁶ The NAPA Auto Parts Store on the corner of Laurel and North Harper Streets (**Site 0494**) was constructed ca. 1940 and is a one-story commercial structure with brick exterior. **Site 0495** (Figure 64) is located at 101 & 105 Laurel Streets and is a two-story commercial building with a brick exterior, one recessed storefront, and one replaced storefront. The main façade was constructed from yellow brick while the remainder of the structure is red brick. Adjacent to this building is **Site 0496**. Constructed ca. 1930, this two-story brick commercial building retains both original recessed storefronts on the first floor. The second floor has five windows with decorative corner blocks and three recessed panels containing decorative brick pattern work and decorative corner blocks. This building appears on the Sanborn Insurance Map from 1930 and is listed as both a general store and furniture store.¹³⁷ **Site 0497** (Figure 65) is a one-story commercial building with brick exterior. Constructed ca. 1940, the building contains two storefronts, each with a door and two bay windows. The northernmost storefront has been altered to accommodate a car bay. Both the front and side elevations have been painted with advertisements for Laurens Auto Supply and AC Products. Although none of these properties are individually distinctive, the resources as a whole contribute to the commercial area

¹³⁶ Sanborn Insurance Company, "Laurens, 1922," p. 4.

¹³⁷ Sanborn Insurance Company, "Laurens, 1930, Revised 1955," p. 2.

previously listed in the National Register. *Therefore, we recommend these commercial buildings to be eligible as contributing properties to the Laurens Historic District Extension.*



Figure 63. Site 0496



Figure 64. Site 0495



Figure 65. Site 0497

The Laurens Historic District Extension would encompass five commercial buildings that were omitted in the previous district nomination. These buildings add to the history and character of the district by including structures constructed in the 1940s and 1950s that were previously overlooked because of their age. These buildings are part of the continually expanding downtown commercial area and represent later architectural styles and methods from those commercial structures located on the square. The residential homes in this area are important for their association with Laurens' African-American community and are associated with a neighborhood that was anchored by the Bethel AME Church as well as the Saint Paul First Baptist Church, both of which are listed as key properties in the 1980 nomination. *It is our recommendation that the Laurens Historic District Extension be listed in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.*

South Harper Street Historic District Extension



Figure 66. William Claudius Irby House (Site 0008)

The South Harper Street Historic District was listed in 1986 and included homes located on South Harper Street. The district extension would include properties located on the northern block of Irby Street, the western side of Chestnut Street, and selected properties along Earl and Jones Streets. These properties range in date from 1890 to 1940 and represent styles ranging from Queen Anne to Minimal Traditional. The district extension would include 28 contributing properties and 16 non-contributing properties. Three of the contributing properties, the Wilson-Clary House (**Site 0222**), the Dr. William

Claudius Irby House (**Site 0008**) (Figure 66), and the Lyde-Irby-Darlington House (**Site 0004**), are listed in the National Register.



Figure 67. Site 0781



Figure 68. Site 0779

The Queen Anne style is represented in both one- and two-story forms and can be found throughout the district extension. Sites 0781 and 0808 are both one-story examples of the gable-front-and-wing form of the Queen Anne style. **Site 0781** (Figure 67) has a cross gable roof clad in raised seam metal, two interior brick chimneys, a façade porch that wraps to the right containing a pediment over the main entry, and a double entry door with transom. **Site 0808** is similar in form, however, the front projecting gable wing has canted corners and the porch extends from the wing to the right façade, but does not run across the entire main façade. **Site 0779** (Figure 68) is also located on Chestnut Street and is one example of a two-story, gable-front-and-wing home. The home has a cross gable roof clad in pressed metal shingles, weatherboard siding, two-over-two windows, a full façade porch that wraps to the left façade, and one exterior end chimney. Decorative brackets are located beneath the eaves and the front facing gable is accented with lace-like cutwork. The original porch supports have been replaced with Craftsman Style tapered wooden posts on brick piers.

The Wilson Clary House (**Site 0022**) (Figure 69) has the same core shape as site 0779; however, the decorative elements on the home are strikingly different. The house has a second story porch above the main entry stretching from the projecting gable wing around to the right façade and containing a turret on the corner. The projecting gable wing contains a rectangular attic vent with scalloped louvers, a two-over-two, double-hung sash window on the second floor, and paired two-over-two, double-hung sash windows on the first floor that have been surrounded with a small, hipped roof porch. The front of the property is separated from the road with a stone retaining wall. **Site 0615** is also constructed in the gable-front-and-wing form and contains a large bay window within the front projecting gable wing. Located on Jones Street, the home has decorative brackets at the roofline, curved window molding, turned porch supports and balustrade, and a transom and sidelights surrounding the main entry door. There is a second-story porch over the entry, while the first story porch extends across the façade and to the right. Each of these examples of the Queen Anne style represents the key period of significance in the neighborhood—that is the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although none of these properties are individually distinctive, the resources as a whole represent middle-class residential development within the city during the early part of the twentieth century. Therefore, we



Figure 69. Wilson-Clary House

recommend these homes to be eligible as contributing properties to the South Harper Street Historic District Extension.



Figure 70. Site 0713



Figure 71. Site 0776

Also represented in the district extension are homes constructed from the 1920s to the 1940s. Several homes throughout the area were constructed in the Craftsman style and range in shape, materials, and decorative detailing. Most abundant in the district are the simple, front gable bungalow homes. These structures are similar in style and overall form, and are concentrated on Irby Avenue. **Site 0713** (Figure 70) is one such home with a front gable roof containing two projecting gable wings, offset gable porch, two brick chimneys, exposed rafter tails and roof brackets beneath the eaves, and six-over-one windows. Several other more detailed Craftsman style homes exist within the neighborhood. **Site 0776** (Figure 71) is located on Chestnut Street and has a lateral gable roof containing a large shed dormer, two interior chimneys, a flared roofline containing the recessed porch, large brick porch posts, six-over-six windows flanked by sidelights, and sidelights flanking the main entry door. Several other Craftsman style homes located on Jones Street were constructed in this overall form. Although none of these properties are individually distinctive, the resources as a whole convey the continued residential development within the city during the middle part of the twentieth century. Therefore, we recommend these homes to be eligible as contributing properties to the South Harper Street Historic District Extension.



Figure 72. Site 0717

The Minimal Traditional style is also represented within the district expansion. **Site 0717** (Figure 72) is located on Earl Street and is a one-story frame home with a lateral gable roof containing two front facing gables and a brick exterior. The windows are four-over-one and an arched window is located above the arched entry door. Brick arches support the porch on the right elevation, and there is decorative brickwork on the exterior chimney located on the main façade. Less decorative is **Site 0700**.

Located on Irby Avenue, the home is a one-story Minimal Traditional home with a lateral gable roof and front projecting gable wing. The arched main entry is located beneath a flared gable and an exterior end chimney is located on the south façade. The original windows have been replaced

but the segmental arches are still evident where the windows were once located. Although neither of these properties are individually distinctive, the resources convey continued residential development within the city during the middle part of the twentieth century. *Therefore, we recommend these homes to be eligible as contributing properties to the South Harper Street Historic District Extension.*

Laurens Cotton Mill Historic District

The Laurens Cotton Mill and Village are located to the east of the Courthouse Square and include 163 properties: 152 homes, four commercial buildings, and the mill complex. The Laurens Mill complex remains largely intact with the mill building and smokestack, three original mill store buildings and an intact village. The village is composed of five distinct styles of housing that were categorized for the purpose of this survey with the numbers one through five.

Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 1 (Figure 73) is a one-story frame residence with a front gable roof, stucco exterior, a façade porch with gable roof supported by double wood posts, heavy roof brackets, two tall interior chimneys, a six light window in the porch gable flanked by vents, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, and a brick foundation. Several of these homes were constructed with a rear ell, while others were rectangular in shape. The homes vary only slightly depending on porch detailing—some of the homes were constructed with paired posts that contain a circular design while others have single square posts with simple brackets. Many of the homes have lost the original wooden porch posts in favor of wrought iron supports. These homes were built between 1919 and 1920 after the mill owners decided to replace the original housing that was constructed with the mill in the early 1900s. In 1919, the mill awarded C. L. Rounds and Sons the contract to build the new housing, which would feature electric lighting and indoor plumbing. The mill's plans for new housing also included the reordering of the village, new streets, the addition of landscaping such as shade trees and flowers, and a new Methodist Church on Holmes Street. The *Laurensville Herald* reported that the changes were made "with a view of improving the village from the standpoint of convenience and civic improvement," and they reflected the Progressive-era changes that were made throughout the state



Figure 73. Example of Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 1 (Site 1456)



Figure 74. Example of Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 2 (Site 0735)

in education, labor, and city beautification.¹³⁸ Housing Style 1 represents the bulk of the housing stock present in the village today.

Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 2 (Figure 74) is a one-story frame residence with a front gable roof clad in composition shingles, stucco exterior, a side gabled porch with simple wood post porch supports and a concrete porch floor, three interior chimneys located along the ridge, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, and a brick foundation. The main difference between styles one and two are the two porch styles: style one is a front gable while style two has a side gable. It is unclear why there are two distinct styles represented along certain streets, but it does not seem to follow any pattern.



Figure 75. Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 3 (Site 1477)



Figure 76. Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 4 (Site 0733)

Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 3 (Figure 75) is a one-story frame residence with a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles, front projecting gable porch with square posts, stucco exterior, brick foundation, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, and three interior chimneys along the ridge of the roof. These larger homes may have been multi-family dwellings or the homes of mill superintendents.

Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 4 (Figure 76) is a one-story frame residence with a weatherboard exterior, a filled brick pier foundation, two interior chimneys, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, and a cross gable roof consisting of two front facing gables on each end of the main facade. The porch extends across the façade with a shed roof and is supported by simple wood posts. These larger homes may also have housed superintendents from the mill.

Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 5 (Figure 77) is a one-story frame residence with a weatherboard exterior, a lateral gable roof covered in raised seam metal, and one center chimney. The porch extends across the façade with a hip roof, and is supported with simple wooden posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash and the home is supported on a brick pier foundation. There are very few of these homes left, but they are thought to be the remnants of the original employee housing that, for whatever reason, was not demolished in 1919 to make room for the newer housing. Concentrated along Riverside Street, Pine Street, Park Street, and Pickens

¹³⁸ *Laurensville Herald*, 25 April 1919: p. 1 and 18 July 1919: p. 1; Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 463-467.



Figure 77. Example of Laurens Cotton Mill Employee Housing Style 5 (Site 1582)

Street, the historic core shape of these homes remain largely unaltered. A majority of the homes have had asbestos shingle siding added to the exterior and have replaced the original porch supports with wrought iron.

There are four commercial buildings historically associated with the mill that remain extant. Three of these buildings are located on Fleming Street, northeast of the mill. Sites 1585 and 1586 are both one-story commercial structures with flat, stepped façades and brick exteriors. **Site 1585** has a vent in the center of the main façade. The window frames have new plate glass and a new

door has been added. **Site 1586** has tripartite plate glass windows and there are two newly replaced entry doors. The third building on Fleming Street (**Site 1587**) is a small, one story brick structure with a flat roof and brick exterior. The building has one plate glass window and an offset entry door. The fourth commercial building associated with the mill is located on Mill Street (**Site 1557**) and is a one-and-one-half story frame building with a brick exterior. There are two bay windows on the main façade and small windows along the rooflines of the side elevations.



Figure 78. Laurens Cotton Mill-view showing the western facade.

The Laurens Cotton Mill was constructed in the late nineteenth century and has been expanded throughout its existence. The main building is a five-story brick, L-shaped structure, with two brick towers on the west (main) façade and two towers on the east façade. The original window openings have been bricked closed and numerous metal vents pierce the eastern facade. The main rectangular section of the mill was used for weaving, carding, and spinning, and a brick extension at the northern end of the east façade served as the engine room and the picking room. A 180-foot brick chimney tower was built

adjacent to this area. A cotton warehouse with eleven compartments was built to the north of the main building, adjacent to the railroad that ran between it and the mill building, and was surrounded by platforms. A one-story cloth room was built near the west façade, and was continually expanded so that by 1955 it was joined to the main building by a packing and shipping area. A brick addition was added to the main building on the south façade between 1922 and 1930, adding a third tower on the east façade. Additional structures, such as a waste house and water tower (no longer extant) were built to the north and northeast of the main building.

The Laurens Cotton Mill and Village retain a high degree of historic integrity and while none of the resources within this complex is individually distinctive, the resources as a whole convey the importance of cotton production to the city of Laurens as well as the culture surrounding the mill. Therefore, we recommend the Laurens Cotton Mill and Village as eligible for the National Register as a district under Criterion C for architecture and Criterion A for its association with local industry.

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VI. DATA GAPS

During the course of the survey, there were several properties in the rural areas that were inaccessible and therefore were not surveyed. USGS topographic quadrangle maps indicated several areas where possible historic complexes were located, however, private property restrictions prevented access to these structures. Homes located on property that was inaccessible could not be evaluated for historic integrity and, therefore, were not recorded during the survey. When possible, any and all information that could be gathered from the public right of way was recorded and photographs taken. Only those properties that were not clearly visible from the public right of way were not recorded. If possible, permission to access and examine these properties should be gained in the near future and the homes evaluated at that time.

The survey's eastern boundary was established as Hwy 221. Only the properties located on the western side of the highway were evaluated and recorded during this survey with the exception of the city of Laurens, which was surveyed in its entirety. Watts Mill and Village lie just north of the Laurens city limits and the complex straddles Hwy 221. After consultation with the Survey Coordinator, it was decided that the mill complex should be surveyed in its entirety and the portion of the mill village located on the western side of Hwy 221 was bypassed for the purpose of this project with the understanding that the complex would be surveyed with the eastern half of the county.

There are several post-World War II housing developments located within the city of Laurens that warrant further investigation. It was evident from fieldwork that a great deal of construction was done in the post-War years. Because there is such a large concentration of these homes scattered throughout the Laurens city limits, and because their age falls on the cut-off line for survey eligibility, these neighborhoods were not recorded during the course of this survey. It is recommended that a follow-up survey of these areas be done in the year 2010 to evaluate the history and local significance of these developments.

The town of Fountain Inn straddles the Laurens/Greenville County line with the bulk of the city lying in Greenville County. After consultation with the Survey Coordinator, it was decided that the town should be surveyed in its entirety. Properties lying within the incorporated limits of Fountain Inn that fell inside the Laurens County line were bypassed for the purpose of this survey project with the understanding that the town in its entirety would be included when Greenville County was surveyed at a later date.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

During fieldwork, 1,492 properties were identified within the survey boundaries. The majority of resources identified were residential and range in date of construction from 1840 to 1950. The towns of Owings, Gray Court, Waterloo, and Laurens were surveyed in their entirety, and information was gathered to identify individual properties and districts for potential National Register designation. Information was also gathered to determine heritage tourism potential, the need for local preservation planning activities, and issues regarding threats to locally significant properties.

RURAL RESOURCES

The survey identified 241 properties in the rural areas of Western Laurens County. Properties within these areas range in date from 1840 to 1930 and were representative of many architectural styles. A majority of the homes in the rural areas that date before 1915 have either been abandoned and are in need of repair, or they have had inappropriate alterations making them ineligible for consideration for the NRHP. Several of these properties are eligible for their association with early Laurens County families despite their poor condition, and several others are eligible for their architecture. Within the rural areas, there are 35 properties that are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

WATERLOO

The survey identified 12 properties within the municipal limits of the town of Waterloo. A majority of the resources identified were residential and range in date of construction from 1890 to 1925. Residences and commercial structures identified within the survey area are irregularly spaced and would not form a cohesive district. The McNeill House (**site 0345**), located within the town limits, possesses individual distinction and historic integrity, and is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

GRAY COURT

The survey identified 73 properties within the municipal limits of the town of Gray Court, including 14 commercial structures and 59 residential structures. The resources within the town limits range in date of construction from 1890 to 1948. There are 12 commercial structures and 23 residential structures located along Main Street and East Main Street that represent the early growth and development of the community. A majority of these properties lack individual distinction, however, the resources as a whole convey the importance of the railroad and commerce to Gray Court's development and its impact on the local architecture.

Both the East Main and West Main areas were at one time developed with the large homes of wealthy Gray Court families, but are now interrupted by vacant lots or new construction. The West Main Street area retains a high concentration of homes from the early years of Gray Court's development; however, it is separated from the downtown commercial and residential district by a large trailer park. Because the homes lack individual distinction and historic integrity and because the street cannot be connected with the established historic district, they are recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register.

LOCAL PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several developmental threats to historic properties within the municipal limits of Gray Court. The town is already being used as a bedroom community for larger cities such as Laurens and Greenville, and will soon begin to feel development pressures associated with the interstate development and road widening projects. The town has already been damaged by recent development and the loss of several key historic properties within the community including the Railroad Depot, the Gray Court Oil Mill, and several commercial buildings along Main Street. The protection of the remaining historic fabric within the community should be a priority and can be accomplished by utilizing several tools including community involvement and the establishment of local preservation ordinances.

Public awareness is the first step to successful local preservation programs. Steps should be taken to educate the public on proper preservation procedures for their homes using the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the *Treatment of Historic Properties* as a guideline. These standards are not strict technical guidelines, but they promote sound preservation practices by considering four factors: the building's importance to history, the physical condition of the building, the proposed use of the building, and the local code requirements. These standards can be used to create local preservation ordinances for individual homes or entire historic districts. A general understanding of these guidelines would aid the community and local planning officials when making decisions regarding design guidelines and approval of private rehabilitation projects. A workshop or pamphlet for residents living in historic homes or within historic districts would prove beneficial.

Local preservation ordinances are needed to ensure the protection of the remaining historic structures within the community. Ordinances could establish set guidelines for the treatment of historic properties within the municipal limits by establishing criteria for their treatment. By creating these guidelines, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development. These ordinances could establish a Board of Architectural Review (BAR) that would help to ensure that the proper consideration is given to these properties that have been determined significant. The BAR would serve as a governing body and would review proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any structure within the proposed National Register Historic District. Members of the committee should have a working knowledge of the town's history, the role that key historic properties played in that history, and knowledge of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Because a BAR plays such an important role in creating local preservation policy, it should remain in close contact with other state and federal preservation organizations including the South Carolina State

Preservation Office and the National Park Service. Each of these organizations will provide technical support in the form of advice and/or written information that will guide the BAR when making decisions regarding the fate of local historic properties. There is a great deal of literature that can aid the review board in their policy and decision-making. *Preservation Briefs* and *Preservation Tech Notes*, both published by the National Park Service, offer advice and establish guidelines for the preservation of the built environment. Staff members from the State Historic Preservation Office are also available for consultation.

The use of Federal and State funded tax incentives is another way to encourage local citizens and property owners that are interested in the preservation of local historic properties. Federal tax incentives can be used on income producing historic properties and are an excellent way to revitalize downtown commercial districts. A ten percent Federal tax credit can be taken on non-residential properties that were constructed before 1936. A 20 percent Federal tax credit can be taken on certified non-residential historic structures that are 50-years old. In addition, a State tax credit of 10 percent on income producing properties and 20 percent on historic residential properties will take effect in January 2003. These state credits will be available on properties that are at least 50-years old and can be applied for in addition to the federal credits. Certification of these properties, based on the results of this survey, can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. These incentives are an excellent resource when attempting to revitalize a commercial area.

LAURENS

The survey identified 1,141 properties within the municipal limits of the city of Laurens including 55 commercial structures, three industrial complexes, and 1,083 residential structures. The resources within the town limits range in date of construction from 1812 to 1950. Within the town limits there is one district that was listed in the NRHP in 1980 and two district extensions that were added in 1986. During fieldwork, one new district and two additional district extensions were identified: one to the north of the Laurens Historic District and one to the west of the South Harper Street Historic District. Boundaries for the districts are noted in the Appendix.

The Laurens Historic District Extension would include properties on East Hampton Street east of its intersection with Caroline Street, and properties on both sides of Silver and Laurel Streets. There are four commercial structures and ten residential structures within the extension area. The residential structures are all located in a historically African American section of the community, and range in style from Queen Anne to Craftsman and retain a large degree of historic integrity. It was here that many prominent local black families had their homes. The commercial structures were overlooked at the time of the National Register nomination because of their age and have since become eligible properties that contribute to Laurens' downtown commercial area. A majority of these properties lack individual distinction, however, the resources as a whole convey the role of the African American community on the history of the community, as well as the role of commerce in the development of the town. *The district as a whole possesses a high level of integrity and we recommend the Laurens Historic District Extension as eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.*

The South Harper Street Historic District Extension would encompass 44 residential structures that were omitted in the previous district nomination. Twenty-eight of these homes add to the history and character of the district listed in 1986 by including homes constructed during the 1880–1935 period of significance listed in the original nomination. The area also includes homes constructed in the 1930s and 1940s that previously were overlooked because of their age. This area is part of what appears to have been an upper- to middle-class neighborhood community that developed during the early years of the town’s growth. These properties also represent the continuing growth and development within the town that continued into the 1940s. The Dr. William Claudius Irby House (**site 0709**) and the Lyde-Irby-Darlington House (**site 0704**) are currently listed in the NRHP for their architecture and further reinforce the development of this area as an upper- to middle-class neighborhood at the turn of the century. *The district as a whole possesses a high level of integrity and we recommend the South Harper Street Historic District Extension as eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.*

The Laurens Cotton Mill and Village include 163 properties: 158 homes, four commercial buildings, and the mill complex. The village area remains largely intact with the centrally located mill building and smokestack, three original mill store buildings, and the mill housing. The entire complex including the mill complex, village, and commercial structures retain a high level of historic integrity and are representative of similar complexes constructed across upstate South Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A majority of these properties lack individual distinction, however, the resources as a whole convey the importance of the cotton industry on local economic development and illustrates the daily life of workers in upstate mill villages. *The district as a whole possesses a high level of integrity and remains largely intact and we recommend the Laurens Cotton Mill Historic District as eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.*

LOCAL PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several developmental threats to historic properties within the municipal limits of Laurens. Laurens is quickly becoming a bedroom community for Greenville and will begin to experience development pressures associated with urban sprawl. In addition, several key properties within the city have been lost as a result of recent demolition including the railroad depots, several commercial buildings on and around the public square, and numerous homes and buildings throughout the city. The protection of the remaining historic fabric of the city should be a priority and can be accomplished by utilizing several tools including community involvement, local government involvement, and the establishment of local preservation ordinances.

Public awareness is the first step to successful local preservation programs. Steps should be taken to educate the public on proper preservation procedures for their homes using the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as a guideline. These standards are not strict technical guidelines, but they promote responsible preservation practices by considering four factors: the building’s importance to history, the physical condition of the building, the proposed use of the building, and the local code requirements. These standards can be used to create local preservation ordinances for individual homes or entire historic districts. A

general understanding of these guidelines would aid the community and local planning officials when making decisions regarding design guidelines and approval of private rehabilitation projects. By creating neighborhood associations within the city, a forum would be created where residents could voice concerns regarding the state of their neighborhood as well as share ideas and guidelines for the upkeep of the community. These association meetings could also be used as a forum for preservation related educational programs that demonstrate proper preservation procedures for the care of local historic homes and communities. In the end, the neighborhood associations would serve a dual purpose by creating a sense of pride in these areas and simultaneously educating the residents. Public activities and downtown festivals are another means of creating public awareness of preservation in the downtown area. By creating opportunities for residents and visitors to come into downtown, they are exposed to area restaurants and shops and are encouraged to return.

Also important to the Laurens preservation movement is the documentation of local resources. This survey has documented historic properties within the city limits with photographs and survey forms; however, a deeper understanding of the community's African-American history is needed. The survey identified several historically African-American neighborhoods where little if any information has been compiled. Funding and support should be given to aid in the documentation of these African American communities including the compilation of an oral history from the community's older citizens and documentation of the role that African-American persons and businesses played in local history. Grants and local fundraising activities could aid in the cost of the undertaking.

Local preservation ordinances are needed to ensure the protection of the remaining historic structures within the city limits. Ordinances would establish set guidelines for the treatment of historic properties within the municipal limits by setting forth criteria for their treatment. By establishing these guidelines, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development. These ordinances would establish a Board of Architectural Review (BAR) that would help to ensure that the proper consideration is given to properties that have been determined locally significant, individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or that are located within a documented historic district before their demolition or before adjacent properties are developed. The BAR would serve as a governing body and would review any and all proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any structure within the proposed National Register Historic District. Members of the committee should have a working knowledge of the town's history, the role that key historic properties played in that history, as well as knowledge of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Because a BAR plays such an important role in mandating local preservation policy, it should remain in close contact with other state and federal preservation organizations including the State Preservation Office and the National Park Service. Each of these organizations will provide technical support in the form of advice and/or written information that will guide the BAR when making decisions regarding the fate of local historic properties. There is a great deal of literature that can aid the review board in their policy and decision making. *Preservation Briefs* and *Preservation Tech Notes*, both published by the National Park Service, offer advice and establish guidelines for the preservation of the built environment. Staff members from the State Historic Preservation Office are also available for consultation.

The use of Federal and State funded tax incentives is another way to get local citizens and property owners interested in the preservation of local historic properties. Federal tax incentives can be used on income producing historic properties and are an excellent way to revitalize downtown commercial districts. A ten percent Federal tax credit can be taken on non-residential properties that were constructed in or before 1936. A twenty percent Federal tax credit can be taken on certified non-residential historic structures that are 50-years old. In addition, a State tax credit of 10 percent on income producing properties and 20 percent on historic residential properties will take effect in January 2003. These state credits will be available on properties that are at least 50-years old and can be applied for in addition to the federal credits. Certification of these properties can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office.

ADAPTIVE REUSE OF THE LAURENS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Expansion along the I-385 corridor and suburban growth has encouraged Laurens' residents to begin preservation and downtown revitalization projects. Efforts to recognize and preserve the town's architectural history have included the restoration of the Octagon House, the designation of National Register Historic Districts along West Main and South Harper Streets, and a major revitalization project of the Public Square that included changing store fronts and offering more parking. A Main Street Laurens program was organized and has been successful in creating public awareness of preservation in the community. A park area was created along the Little River after a 1988 flood control project offered an opportunity to clean and landscape the area. Unfortunately, some of the town's architectural history has been lost in the process of revitalization, including the Belk's Department Store, buildings belonging to the Back Street commercial area, and the Palmetto Hardware building.¹³⁹

The Laurens County Courthouse remains an important visual and symbolic center of the town and its preservation is key to the historic landscape of the community. Most recently altered in the early 1970s, it is currently used as office and meeting space while the new Courthouse building on US 76 houses court sessions and records. Since the post office, library, and schools have all moved away from the main square area, the Courthouse building offers an opportunity to retain the public aspect of the public square. As the county plans for its future, we offer several recommendations:

1. Preserve and maintain the courthouse in its current location as a key to the town and county's history and identity
2. Have a complete study done of the courthouse before any further planning or alterations continue. The study should include a conditions assessment and historic structures report conducted by a trained preservation architect, and should recommend and prioritize

¹³⁹ "\$150,000 Revitalization Project Backed," *Greenville News*, 24 September 1982; "Facelift," *Laurens County Advertiser*, 27 April 1983; *The Greenville News*, 4 December 1984; "River Project Headed for Completion," *Laurens County Advertiser*, 3 February 1989; "Livery Stable Gives Way to Progress," *Laurens County Advertiser*, 23 August 1989

repair work. This study should be used as a guide when considering possible future uses of the building.

3. Keep further alterations to a minimum, and ensure that future work be done in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
4. Retain its use as a public space, at least in part
5. Maintain sympathetic landscaping, including seating areas and minimal parking
6. Develop a plan to erect a kiosk exhibit near the building that features historic photographs of the courthouse and square, and a brief history of the town and county
7. Utilize the courthouse in the local school curriculum. Students could study and draw its architecture as part of a math class, or visit the courthouse and research local court cases as part of a social studies lesson.
8. Encourage a variety of service-focused businesses on the courthouse square, including more restaurants, coffee shops, book and antique shops, and a bed and breakfast or inn. These businesses encourage people to spend more time on the square. At the same time, drug, hardware, and grocery stores are crucial in offering an alternative to shopping malls for necessities. These retail businesses provide important and convenient services for those who work and live near the courthouse square, and also draw foot traffic to the area.
9. Partner with Main Street Laurens to plan the preservation and further development of the courthouse square.

These steps will increase public awareness and pride in the courthouse, encourage future preservation efforts, and draw visitors to the courthouse square.

Current plans for the building only include its continued use for office space, which draws limited foot traffic to the square and its two restaurants. Because the building is currently being used as office space for the county, TRC recommends a continued use of the Courthouse for this purpose. Such use would not preclude other, additional uses of the building space. Some possible additional uses are:

- A Laurens County genealogical center: The South Carolina Room at the Laurens County Library could be moved from its limited space in the new library building to the upper floors of the Courthouse where there would be space for multiple microfilm readers, tables for examining maps and photographs, archival-quality shelving for resources, and a book store.

Benefits:

- ✓ Draws local residents and tourists to the public square, encouraging foot traffic
- ✓ Provides a resource for a well-established interest group and market

- ✓ Serves schools as a resource for fulfilling local history curriculum requirement
 - ✓ Increases demand for cafés, restaurants, bookstores, and other shops on the square
 - ✓ Offers a venue for special events such as speakers and workshops, which would also increase demand for the above and hotel space
 - ✓ Highlights county pride in its history and increases understanding
 - ✓ Opens opportunities for corporate/grant sponsorship of special-focused research rooms or resources, such as Laurens Cotton Mill workers, African-American educators, or Revolutionary War veterans
 - ✓ Maintains county-based use of a county-owned building
- Redevelopment of the second floor of the courthouse and rental to a private investor, for example:
 - Restaurant
 - Community arts/cultural organization with classroom space for after-school programs, office space, meeting/gathering space
 - Private office space

Benefits:

- ✓ Attracts people to the public square for a service or meal
- ✓ Draws attention to the aesthetic qualities of the building: beautiful views from the second story, grand separate second-floor entry, large open space, and its central location
- ✓ Brings in revenue for the county
- ✓ Offers a unique rental space that will encourage growth on the square

Both of these suggestions would require structural work on the courthouse, particularly if the building were used to house archives or as a program space for children. However, these uses and others would create a more permanent investment in the building, and expand its purpose as a focus of the square, town, and county.



HISTORY & HERITAGE
For All Generations

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF WESTERN LAURENS COUNTY

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Western Laurens County Survey by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the properties meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the National Register Coordinator/Architectural Historian confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete; therefore, the SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the National Register Coordinator to properties that may have been overlooked during this evaluation.

National Register determinations of eligibility were made during and following a site visit to Western Laurens County on March 21, 2002, by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and Bradley S. Sauls, and in consultation with Jennifer Revels and Mary Sherrer of TRC.

VI. PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following properties were determined individually eligible for listing in the NRHP:

Fountain Inn

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria	
0137	unidentified house	457 Ben Taylor Rd.	Criterion A, agriculture	Criterion C, architecture

Hickory Tavern

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria	
0196	Nash House	3960 Fairview Rd.	Criterion A, agriculture	Criterion C, architecture
0198	Meares House	2634 Fairview Rd.	Criterion C, architecture	Criterion A, agriculture
0218	unidentified house	SE side of Wassons Gin Rd., approximately 1/3 mile S of its intersection with US 76	Criterion A, agriculture	Criterion C, architecture

Laurens North

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria	
0298	Peterkin, Julia Mood, Birthplace	Old Laurens Rd. approximately 1 3/4 mi. S of its intersection with State Rd. 92	Criterion B, Julia Mood Peterkin	
0300	Gray Court-Owings School	E side of Hwy 14 approx. 1 1/3 mile from its intersection w/ State Rd. 92	Criterion A, education	Criterion C, architecture
0310	Warrior Creek School House	423 Lincoln Rd. approximately one half mile from intersection with Warrior Creek Church Rd.	Criterion A, education	Criterion C, architecture

0313	Fleming School	N side of Metric Rd. at its intersection with Frontage Rd. immediately before the 385 overpass	Criterion A, education	Criterion C, architecture
0314	Blakely, L., House	W side of League Rd. at its intersection w/ Mulberry Dr.	Criterion A, agriculture	Criterion C, architecture
0324	unidentified house	2948 Trinity Church Rd.	Criterion C, architecture	
0403	Dr. Culbertson House	7000 S Old Laurens Rd.	Criterion C, architecture	

Laurens South

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria	
0287	unidentified house	W side of Stagecoach Rd. approx. 100 yards N of its intersection w/ Burton Rd.	Criterion C, architecture	

Ora

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria	
0440	Ora School House	E side of US 221, approx. 1 mi. S of its intersection w/ Ora Rd.	Criterion A, education	Criterion C, architecture

Ware Shoals East

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria	
0242	Ware Shoals Hydroelectric Plant	S side of Powerhouse Rd. at its intersection with Canal Rd. and Cemetery Rd., on the Saluda River	Criterion A, industry	Criterion C, architecture
0252	Boyd's Mill Hydro Station	W side of State Rte. 252 approx. 1/8 mile W from its intersection with Boyd's Mill Rd.	Criterion A, industry	Criterion C, architecture
0271	Ekomp Beach	S side of Ekomp Beach Rd., approx. 3/4 mile NE of its intersection with Poplar Springs Rd.	Criterion A, entertainment/recrea	

Ware Shoals West

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria	
0235	unidentified house	S corner of the intersection of Erwins Mill Rd. and Cleve Knight Rd.	Criterion A, agriculture	Criterion C, architecture
0241	unidentified store	E side of US 25, approximately 1/3 mile S of its intersection with Buddy Knight Rd.	Criterion A, commerce	Criterion C, architecture

Waterloo

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria	
0345	McNeill House	Rocking C. Ranch Rd. next to Waterloo United Methodist Church	Criterion C, architecture	

Woodruff

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria	
0169	Graystone	6770 Hwy 101	Criterion C, architecture	
0172	Young's School	SW corner of the intersection of Youngs Schoolhouse Rd. and Harris Bridge Rd.	Criterion A, education	Criterion B, Wil Lou Gray
0173	unidentified house	3784 Bramlett Church Rd.	Criterion C, architecture	
0178	Martin House	309 Bramlett Church Rd.	Criterion C, architecture	Criterion A, agriculture
0183	Mahon House	593 Nesbitt Mahon Rd.	Criterion A, agriculture	Criterion C, architecture

The following properties were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a complex:

The Daniel-Martin Complex

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	National Register Criteria	
0263	Martin, Jerry Cooper, House		Criterion A, commerce	Criterion C, architecture
0264	Daniel's Store, The Bee Hive, J C Martin General Merchandise, Martin Brothers General	Martin's Store	Criterion A, commerce	Criterion C, architecture
0265	Daniel-Martin House		Criterion A, commerce	Criterion C, architecture

The following properties were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as districts:

The Laurens Historic Distric Extension

Site No.	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
0487	205 E Hampton St.	Criterion C, architecture
0488	206 E Hampton St.	Criterion C, architecture
0489	201 E Hampton St.	Criterion C, architecture
0490	119 Silver St.	Criterion C, architecture
0491	W side of Silver St., approx. 1/16 mi. S of its intersection w/ E Hampton St.	Criterion C, architecture
0492	116 Silver St.	Criterion C, architecture
0493	108 Silver St.	Criterion C, architecture
0494	NE corner of Laurens and Laurel Sts.	Criterion C, architecture
0495	101-105 Laurel St.	Criterion C, architecture
0496	107-109 Laurel St.	Criterion C, architecture
0497	110 Laurel St.	Criterion C, architecture
0498	W side of Laurel St. approx. 1/8 mi. S of its intersection w/ E Hampton St.	Criterion C, architecture
0499	119 Laurel St.	Criterion C, architecture
0500	121 Laurel St.	Criterion C, architecture

The South Harper Street Historic District Extension

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
0614	unidentified house	312 Jones St.	Criterion C, architecture
0615	unidentified house	232 Jones St.	Criterion C, architecture
0616	unidentified house	235 Jones St.	Criterion C, architecture
0617	unidentified house	227 Jones St.	Criterion C, architecture
0618	unidentified house	219 Jones St.	Criterion C, architecture
0619	unidentified house	213 Jones St.	Criterion C, architecture
0699	unidentified house	101 Irby Ave.	Criterion C, architecture
0700	unidentified house	108 Irby Ave.	Criterion C, architecture
0701	unidentified house	107 Irby Ave.	Criterion C, architecture
0702	unidentified house	109 Irby Ave.	Criterion C, architecture
0703	unidentified house	111 Irby Ave.	Criterion C, architecture
0707	unidentified house	130 Irby Ave.	Criterion C, architecture
0712	unidentified house	125 Irby Ave.	Criterion C, architecture
0713	unidentified house	136? Irby Ave.	Criterion C, architecture
0714	unidentified house	127 Irby Ave.	Criterion C, architecture
0716	unidentified house	110 Earl St.	Criterion C, architecture
0717	unidentified house	108 Earl St.	Criterion C, architecture
0774	unidentified house	520 Chestnut St.	Criterion C, architecture
0776	unidentified house	434 Chestnut St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
0777	unidentified house	430 Chestnut St.	Criterion C, architecture
0778	unidentified house	406 Chestnut St.	Criterion C, architecture
0779	unidentified house	406 Chestnut St.	Criterion C, architecture
0780	unidentified house	308 Chestnut St.	Criterion C, architecture
0781	unidentified house	214 Chestnut St.	Criterion C, architecture
0808	unidentified house	310 Chestnut St.	Criterion C, architecture

The Laurens Cotton Mill Historic District

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
0732	unidentified house		100 Newman St.	Criterion C, architecture
0733	unidentified house		104 Newman St.	Criterion C, architecture
0734	unidentified house		108 Newman St.	Criterion C, architecture
0735	unidentified house		109 Newman St.	Criterion C, architecture
0736	unidentified house		105 Newman St.	Criterion C, architecture
1412	unidentified house		100 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1413	unidentified house		102 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1414	unidentified house		104 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1415	unidentified house		206 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1416	unidentified house		208 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1417	unidentified house		210 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1418	unidentified house		212 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1419	unidentified house		214 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1420	unidentified house		216 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1422	unidentified house		101 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1423	unidentified house		315 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1424	unidentified house		317 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1425	unidentified house		319 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1426	unidentified house		318 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1427	unidentified house		321 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1428	unidentified house		320 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1429	unidentified house		325 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1430	unidentified house		322 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1431	unidentified house		327 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1432	unidentified house		328 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1433	unidentified house		329 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1434	unidentified house		326 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1435	unidentified house		328 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1436	unidentified house		330 Wilson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1443	unidentified house		101 Sumter St.	Criterion C, architecture
1445	unidentified house		105 Sumter St.	Criterion C, architecture
1446	unidentified house		107 Sumter St.	Criterion C, architecture
1447	unidentified house		109 Sumter St.	Criterion C, architecture
1449	unidentified house		111 Sumter St.	Criterion C, architecture
1451	unidentified house		113 Sumter St.	Criterion C, architecture
1456	unidentified house		129 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1457	unidentified house		127 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1458	unidentified house		126 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1459	unidentified house		125 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1460	unidentified house		17 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1461	unidentified house		119 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1462	unidentified house		123 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1463	unidentified house		125 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1464	unidentified house		122 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1465	unidentified house		127 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1466	unidentified house		126 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1467	unidentified house		128 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1468	unidentified house		130 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1469	unidentified house		132 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1470	unidentified house		503 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1471	unidentified house		505 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1472	unidentified house		507 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1473	unidentified house		415 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1474	unidentified house		413 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1475	unidentified house		411 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1476	unidentified house		409 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1477	unidentified house		407 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1478	unidentified house		104 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1479	unidentified house		106 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1480	unidentified house		108 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1481	unidentified house		110 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1482	unidentified house		114 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1483	unidentified house		120 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1484	unidentified house		113 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1485	unidentified house		109 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1486	unidentified house		107 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1487	unidentified house		105 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1488	unidentified house		103 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1489	unidentified house		104 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1490	unidentified house		108 Jackson St.	Criterion C, architecture
1491	unidentified house		121 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1492	unidentified house		119 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1493	unidentified house		117 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1494	unidentified house		115 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1495	unidentified house		105 Davis St.	Criterion C, architecture
1496	unidentified house		103 Davis St.	Criterion C, architecture
1497	unidentified house		101 Davis St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1498	unidentified house		102 Davis St.	Criterion C, architecture
1499	unidentified house		109 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1500	unidentified house		107 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1501	unidentified house		105 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1502	unidentified house		103 Marion St.	Criterion C, architecture
1503	unidentified house		104 Oak St.	Criterion C, architecture
1504	unidentified house		107 Oak St.	Criterion C, architecture
1505	unidentified house		106 Oak St.	Criterion C, architecture
1506	unidentified house		105 Oak St.	Criterion C, architecture
1507	unidentified house		103 Oak St.	Criterion C, architecture
1508	unidentified house		101 Oak St.	Criterion C, architecture
1509	unidentified house		W side of Holmes St., approx. 1/16 mi. S of its intersection w/ Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1510	unidentified house		311 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1511	unidentified house		309 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1512	unidentified house		307 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1513	unidentified house		3050 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1514	unidentified house		303 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1515	unidentified house		301 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1516	unidentified house		100 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture
1517	unidentified house		102 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture
1518	unidentified house		104 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture
1519	unidentified house		106 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture
1520	unidentified house		108 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture
1521	unidentified house		110 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture
1522	unidentified house		112 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture
1523	unidentified house		114 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1524	unidentified house		116 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture
1525	unidentified house		103 Cedar St.	Criterion C, architecture
1526	unidentified house		215 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1527	unidentified house		213 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1528	unidentified house		211 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1529	unidentified house		209 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1530	unidentified house		100 Pine St.	Criterion C, architecture
1531	unidentified house		102 Pine St.	Criterion C, architecture
1532	unidentified house		104 Pine St.	Criterion C, architecture
1533	unidentified house		106 Pine St.	Criterion C, architecture
1534	unidentified house		108 Pine St.	Criterion C, architecture
1535	unidentified house		114 Park St.	Criterion C, architecture
1536	unidentified house		116 Park St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1537	unidentified house		120 Park St.	Criterion C, architecture
1538	unidentified house		122 Park St.	Criterion C, architecture
1539	unidentified house		109 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1540	unidentified house		107 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1541	unidentified house		103 Newman St.	Criterion C, architecture
1542	unidentified house		101 Newman St.	Criterion C, architecture
1543	unidentified house		103 Holmes St.	Criterion C, architecture
1546	unidentified house		102 Pickens St.	Criterion C, architecture
1547	unidentified house		106 Pickens St.	Criterion C, architecture
1548	Laurens Cotton Mills	The Old Mill	Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1557		Danielle Beauty	205 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1558	unidentified house		211 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1559	unidentified house		213 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1560	unidentified house		215 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1561	unidentified house		219 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1562	unidentified house		W side of Kennedy's Ring, approx. 1/8 mi. N of its intersection with Gordon St.	Criterion C, architecture
1563	unidentified house		3 Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture
1564	unidentified house		4 Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture
1565	unidentified house		6 Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture
1566	unidentified house		5 Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture
1567	unidentified house		7 Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture
1568	unidentified house		At the end of Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture
1569	unidentified house		8 Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture
1570	unidentified house		10 Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture
1571	unidentified house		12 Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture
1572	unidentified house		14 Riverside St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1573	unidentified house		305 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1574	unidentified house		311 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1575	unidentified house		51 Scott St.	Criterion C, architecture
1576	unidentified house		53 Scott St.	Criterion C, architecture
1577	unidentified house		55 Scott St.	Criterion C, architecture
1578	unidentified house		57 Scott St.	Criterion C, architecture
1579	unidentified house		59 Scott St.	Criterion C, architecture
1580	unidentified house		61 Scott St.	Criterion C, architecture
1581	unidentified house		63 Scott St.	Criterion C, architecture
1582	unidentified house		204 Pickens St.	Criterion C, architecture
1583	unidentified house		206 Pickens St.	Criterion C, architecture
1584	unidentified house		208 Pickens St.	Criterion C, architecture
1585		William Rogers	338 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1586	unidentified store		S side of Fleming St., approx. 1/16 mi. E of its inters. w/ Pickens St.	Criterion C, architecture
1587		Williams Barber Shop	S side of Fleming St., approx. 1/16 mi. E of its intersection w/ Pickens St.	Criterion C, architecture
1588	unidentified house		335 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1589	unidentified house		334 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1590	unidentified house		332 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1591	unidentified house		326 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1592	unidentified house		322 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1593	unidentified house		320 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1594	unidentified house		318 Fleming St.	Criterion C, architecture
1595	unidentified house		319 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1596	unidentified house		317 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1597	unidentified house		315 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture
1598	unidentified house		312 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	National Register Criteria
1599	unidentified house		314 Mill St.	Criterion C, architecture

IX. COMPILED PROPERTY INVENTORY

Inventory of Properties Surveyed in Rural Areas:

Cokesbury

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0330	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible		N side of Arnold Ln. at its intersection w/ Riverfork Rd.
0331	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible		800 Arnold Ln.
0332	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible		468 Arnold Ln.
0333	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible		6487 Riverfork Rd.

Enoree

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0442	Lanford Grocery	Commercial	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		NE corner of the intersection of Old Depot Rd. and State Rte. 92
0443	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		8804 State Rte. 92
0444	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible		S side of State Rte. 92 approx. 1/2 mi. W of its intersection w/ US 221

0445	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		7994 State Rte. 92
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Fork Shoals

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0189	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible		126 State Rd. 61/Latimer Mill Rd.

Fountain Inn

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0115	Con-Lila Plantation	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible		2655 Hwy 418
0116	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible		117 Bethany Rd.
0119	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		3002 Scuffletown Rd.
0120	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible		985 Bethany Rd.
0121	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		4698 Bethany Rd.
0122	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible		2401 Hwy 418
0124	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible		N side of Deuteronomy Dr. approx. 2/3 mi. E of its intersection w/ Durbin Rd.

0125	George Cook Dairy Farm	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1912	Not Eligible	2420 Park Rd.
0126	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	2097 Durbin Rd.
0127	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	941 Durbin Rd.
0128	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	NE corner of intersection of Durbin Church Rd. and Durbin Rd.
0129	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	968 Hunts Bridge Rd.
0130	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	523 Hunts Bridge Rd.
0131	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	153 Chapman Rd.
0132	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	895? Frontage Rd.
0133	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	661 Frontage Rd
0134	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	210 Dogwood Rd.

0135	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	S side of Old Laurens Rd., approx. 3/4 mile NW of its intersection with Dogwood Rd.
0136	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	696 Stoddard Mill Rd.
0137	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Eligible	457 Ben Taylor Rd.
0138	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	700 Ben Taylor Rd.
0139	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	2242 Greenpond Rd.
0140	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	912 Greenpond Rd.
0141	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	261 Claude Fowler Rd.
0142	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	160 Old Laurens Rd.
0143	unidentified industrial complex/ gin	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1915-1920	Not Eligible	SE corner of the intersection of Bragg Rd. and Friendship Church Rd.
0144	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	NE corner of the intersection of Friendship Church Rd. and Bragg Rd.

0145	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	N side of Friendship Church Rd. at its intersection w/ Bragg Rd.
0146	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	SW corner of the intersection of Friendship Church Rd. and Bragg Rd.
0147	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	W side of Bragg Rd. approx. 1/16 mi. S of its intersection w/ Friendship Church Rd.
0148	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	E side of Hwy 14 approx. 1/8 mi. S of its intersection w/ Friendship Church Rd.
0149	Owings Depot	Transportation	ca. 1880s	Not Eligible	Depot St. at its intersection w/ Hwy 14
0150		Commercial	ca. 1880-1915	Not Eligible	E side of N. Main St./Old Laurens Rd. approx. 1/8 mi. S of its intersection w/ Depot St.
0151	unidentified store	Commercial	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	SE corner of the intersection of N. Main St. and Depot St.
0152		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	NE corner of the intersection of N. Main St. and Depot St.
0153	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	4669 N. Main St.
0154	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	4580 N. Main St.

0155	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-1910	Not Eligible	4618 N. Main St.
0156	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	4684 N. Main St.
0157	Owings United Methodist Church	Religious	1922	Not Eligible	W side of N. Main St. approx. 1/8 mi. S of its intersection w/ Depot St.
0158	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	4788 N Main St.
0159	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	W side of N Main St. approx. 1/8 mi. S of its intersection w/ Depot St.
0160	Owings Presbyterian Church	Religious	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	E side of Hwy 14 approx. 1/16 mi. S of its intersection w/ Depot St.
0161	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	10136 Hwy 14
0162	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	3276 Dials Church Rd.
0425	Willis, Melmoth, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible	N side of Darby Rd. approx. 1/8 mi. W of its intersection w/ Dogwood Rd.
0426	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible	S side of Darby Trail approx. 1/4 mi. w of intersection with Dogwood Rd.

0428	Power House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible		at the end of an unnamed dirt road off Old Laurens Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. SE of its intersection w/ Ben Taylor Dr.
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Hickory Tavern

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0190	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible		16384 US 76
0191	Sullivan House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1830	Not Eligible		14921 US 76
0192	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870-80	Not Eligible		N side of US 76 approx. 1 2/3 mile W of its intersection w/ Hwy 101
0193	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible		664 Henderson Church Rd.
0194	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible		S side of Putnam Rd. approx. 3/4 mi. W of its intersection w/ Fairview Rd.
0195	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible		4144 Fairview Rd.
0196	Nash House	Residential/Domestic	1896-1898	Eligible		3960 Fairview Rd.
0197	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible		3094 Fairview Rd.

0198	Meares House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Eligible	2634 Fairview Rd.
0199	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	639 Winding Hollow Rd.
0200	Seed Cleaning	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	S side of Stoddard Mill Rd. approx. 1/16 mi. E of its intersection w/ Greenpond Rd.
0201	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible	1524 Knickerbocker Rd.
0202	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	3384 Greenpond Rd.
0203	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	S side of Cooley Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. E of its intersection w/ Greenpond Rd.
0204	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	N side of Wham Lawn Rd. approx. 1/4 mi. W of its intersection w/ Deck Rd.
0205	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	2529 Deck Rd.
0206	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	13880 Hwy 101
0207	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	1564 Wham Lawn Rd.

0208	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	W side of Greenpond Rd. approx. 1/4 mi. S of its intersection w/ Cooley Rd.
0209	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	4232 Hellams Rd.
0210	Hellams House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1830-40	Not Eligible	W side of Hellams Rd., approx. 1 1/2 miles S of its intersection with Hwy 101
0211	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	60 Hellams Rd.
0212	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1800s	Not Eligible	283 Millrock Church Rd.
0213	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	283 Millrock Church Rd.
0214	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	323 Georgia Rd.
0215	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	W side of Wilsontown Rd. approx. 3/4 mi. S of its intersection w/ US 76
0216		Commercial	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	NE corner of the intersection of Greenpond Rd. and US 76
0217	unidentified store	Commercial	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	E side of Greenpond Rd. approx. 1/16 mi. N of its intersection with US 76

0218	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Eligible	SE side of Wassons Gin Rd., approximately 1/3 mile S of its intersection with US 76
0219	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	1270 Hwy 101
0220	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	S side of Franklin Dr. approx. 1/3 mi. S of its intersection with US 76
0221	Wassons' Gin	Commercial	ca. 1910-1930	Not Eligible	SE corner of the intersection of Wassons Gin Rd. and Hwy 101
0222	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	E side of Hwy 101 approx. 1/16 mi. N of its intersection with Wassons Gin Rd.
0223	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	856 Kellett Rd.
0224	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	S side of Old 76 approx. 1/8 mi. NE of its intersection w/ Henderson Church Rd.
0225	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	99 Rabon Church Rd.
0226	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	S side of Rabon Church Rd. at its intersection w/ Simmons Rd.
0227	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	7889 Greenpond Rd.

0228	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible		6675 Greenpond Rd.
0427	Gentry Farms	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible		369 Dials Church Rd.
0429	Curry, Lucius Dunk (1869-1921), House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1885-1890	Not Eligible		S side of Hwy 101 approximately 1 mi. NE from its intersection with Dials Church Rd.
0430	Curry's Lake	Entertainment/Recreatio	ca. 1920	Not Eligible		Hwy 101 approx. 1 1/2 miles NE of its intersection with Dials Church Rd.
0431	Curry, Austin McDuffy, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1885-1890	Not Eligible		92 Tucker Rd.

Laurens North

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0349	Wilson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1917	Not Eligible		Hwy 76, N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ US 221

Laurens North

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0291	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible		50 Rabon Rd.
0292	Fuller-Gray House/Fuller, Dr. Anthony, House	Residential/Domestic	1848-1856	Not Eligible		753 Rabon Rd.
0293	Dial House	Residential/Domestic	finished 1869	Determined Eligible/Owner Objection		6719 US 76

0294	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-1925	Not Eligible	24 Chestnut Ridge Rd.
0295	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	3033 Hwy 14
0296	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	2578 Trinity Church Rd.
0297	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	E side Trinity Church Rd. approx. 100 yds. N of int. w/ Eichelberger Rd.
0298	Peterkin, Julia Mood, Birthplace	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Eligible	Old Laurens Rd. approximately 1 3/4 mi. S of its intersection with State Rd. 92
0299	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	8483 Old Laurens Rd.
0300	Gray Court-Owings School	Educational	1914-1928	Eligible	E side of Hwy 14 approx. 1 1/3 mile from its intersection w/ State Rd. 92
0302	Ball House	Residential/Domestic	1891	Not Eligible	2809 Postell Hughes Rd. (N Hwy 101)
0303	unidentified store	Commercial	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	N side of State Rte. 92 approximately 1/4 mi. NE of the 385 overpass
0304	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible	S side of State Rte. 92 approx. 1/2 mi. NE of its intersection w/ Riddle Town Rd.

0306	Perry Riddle House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	S side of Riddle Town Rd. approx. 1/4 mi. E of its intersection with State Rte. 92
0307	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	1111 Warrior Creek Rd.
0308	Hunter, Samuel Marvin, House/Hunter, J. P., House	Residential/Domestic	1825	Not Eligible	2580 Ora Rd.
0309	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	E side of Warrior Creek Church Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. S of its intersection w/ Lincoln Rd.
0310	Warrior Creek School House	Educational	1927	Eligible	423 Lincoln Rd. approximately one half mile from intersection with Warrior Creek Church Rd.
0311	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870s	Not Eligible	4781 Blue Hill Rd.
0312	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible	2400 Metric Rd.
0313	Fleming School	Educational	1925	Eligible	N side of Metric Rd. at its intersection with Frontage Rd. immediately before the 385 overpass
0314	Blakely, L., House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Eligible	W side of League Rd. at its intersection w/ Mulberry Dr.
0315	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	77 Mulberry Dr.

0316	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	end of Mulberry Dr. approx. 1/2 mi. N of its intersection w/ League Rd.
0317	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	1018 Metric Rd.
0318	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	2240 Ghost Creek Rd.
0319	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	W side of Owens Dr. approx. 3/4 mi. E of its intersection w/ Bramlett Rd.
0320	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	NE corner of int. of Bramlett Rd. and Owens Dr.
0321	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	S side of Owens Dr. approx. 1/8 mi. E of its intersection w/ Bramlett Rd.
0322	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	Burgess Ln. approx. 1/2 mile W of int. w/ Hwy 14
0323	Barksdale Gin	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	NW corner of the intersection of Hwy 14 and Burgess Ln.
0324	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Eligible	2948 Trinity Church Rd.
0325	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	E side of Old Laurens Rd. at its intersection w/ Trinity Church Rd.

0326	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	840 Old Laurens Rd.
0327	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	9102 S Old Laurens Rd.
0328	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	347 Bull Hill Rd.
0329	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	E side of Hurricane Rd. approx. 3/4 mi. S of its intersection w/ State Rte. 92
0350	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	2338 Hwy 76
0351	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	S side of Narnie Rd. approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Whelon Rd.
0432	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1840-50	Not Eligible	228 Riddletown Rd.
0434		Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	W side of US 221, immediately N of site 0433, and approx. 1/2 mi. S of its intersection w/ 385
0609	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	Sunset Park Ext. approx. 1/4 mile from its intersection with US 76 Bypass
0610	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	1769 Hwy 24

1342	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	197 Sitrine St.
1343	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	Sitrine St., approx. 50 yds W of int. w/ railroad tracks
1344	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	638 Sitrine St.
1345	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	64 Deep Drive
1346	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	76 US 221
1347	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	74 US 221
1348	Ford Elementary School	Educational	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	US 221
1350	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	107 US 221
1600	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	101 Ranch St.
1601	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	9 Ranch St.

1602	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible		167 Ranch St.
1603	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible		187 Ranch St.
1604	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible		8 Ranch St.
1605	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible		496 Ranch St.
1606	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible		710 Ranch St.

Laurens South

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0001	Allen Dial House	Residential/Domestic	1856	Listed		1355 secondary rd. 729 approx. 1 mile S of its intersection w/ State Rte. 252
0272	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible		1240 Deer Valley Rd.
0273	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible		3407 Indian Mound Rd.
0274	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible		N side of Indian Mound Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. E of its intersection w/ Bethel Church Rd.

0275	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	E side of Bethel Church Rd. at its junction w/ McDaniel Rd.
0276	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	3477 Ekom Beach Rd.
0277	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	McDaniel Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. E of the jct. W/ Bethel Church Rd.
0278	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	N side of Mundy Rd. approx. 1/8 mi. W of its intersection w/ Bethel Church Rd.
0279	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible	at the end of an unnamed dirt road that intersects w/ Bethel Church Rd., approx. 3/4 mi. NE of its junction w/ McDaniel Rd.
0280	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	N side of Bethel Church Rd. approx. 1/3 mi. W of its intersection w/ Brewington Rd.
0281	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	N side of Bethel Church Rd. at its intersection w/ Ekom Beach Rd.
0282	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	S side of Bethel Church Rd. at its intersection w/ Ekom Beach Rd.
0283	Madden House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1820	Not Eligible	967 Indian Mound Rd.
0284	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible	E side of Cedar Grove Church Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. S of its junction w/ Indian Mound Rd.

0285	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible		6038 US 221
0286	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible		4680 US 221
0287	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Eligible		W side of Stagecoach Rd. approx. 100 yards N of its intersection w/ Burton Rd.
0288	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Not Eligible		at the end of R E Clardy Rd., approx. 1/4 mi. NW of its junction w/ State Rte. 252
0289	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		2754 Lindley Fort Rd.
0605		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible		US 221
0606	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible		3656 US 221
0607	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible		2239 Pinehaven Ext.
0608	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-1915	Not Eligible		Strickland Ave., approx. 1/8 mile from its intersection with US 221

Ora

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
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0435	Blakely House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		626 Branch Drive
0436	Blakely House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible		608 Branch Drive
0437	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		490 Branch Drive
0438	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		W side of Branch Dr. approx. 1/2 mi. S of its intersection w/ Ora Rd.
0439	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible		W side of Branch Dr., approx. 100 ft. from int. w/ US 221
0440	Ora School House	Educational	1924	Eligible		E side of US 221, approx. 1 mi. S of its intersection w/ Ora Rd.
0441	McClintock House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		E side of US 221 approx. 3/4 mi. S of its intersection w/ Ora Rd.

Pelham

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0117	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible		198 J C Cooper Rd.
0118	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible		W side of Cooper Bridge Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. N of its intersection w/ Hwy 418

Ware Shoals East

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
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0011	Charlton Hall Plantation	Residential/Domestic	1847	Listed	1947 Neely Ferry Rd.
0019	Sullivan House	Residential/Domestic	1838/1852	Listed	1081 State Rte. 347/Dairy Rd.
0242	Ware Shoals Hydroelectric Plant	Industrial/Engineering	1906	Eligible	S side of Powerhouse Rd. at its intersection with Canal Rd. and Cemetery Rd., on the Saluda River
0243	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	SE corner of the intersection of US 25 and Powerhouse Rd.
0244	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	N side of Lamplight Rd., approx. 1/4 mile NW of its intersection with State Rte. 252
0245	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	138 B State Rte. 252
0246	Reedy River Farm Supply -- Ware Shoals	Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	SW corner of the intersection of Mt. Bethel Rd. and US 25
0247	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	3271 Mt. Bethel Rd.
0248	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	3272 Mt. Bethel Rd.
0249	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	E side of Gethsemane Cir., approx. 1/4 mile S of its intersection with Mt. Bethel Rd.

0250	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	844 Mt. Bethel Rd.
0252	Boyd's Mill Hydro Station	Industrial/Engineering	1908	Eligible	W side of State Rte. 252 approx. 1/8 mile W from its intersection with Boyd's Mill Rd.
0253	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	W side of Pitts Rd., approx. 2/3 mile S of its intersection with Neely Ferry Rd.
0254	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	1771 Pitts Rd.
0256	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	2247 Neely Ferry Rd.
0257	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible	3578 Neely Ferry Rd.
0258	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	W side of Neely Ferry Rd. approx. 2/3 mile N of its intersection with State Rte. 252
0259	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	E side of intersection of Cut Off Rd. and Neely Ferry Rd.
0260	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	5517 Neely Ferry Rd.
0261	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	N side of Ekom Beach Rd. approx. 1/8 mile NE of its intersection with Neely's Ferry Rd.

0262	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		E and W sides of McCoy Rd., approx. 1 mile SE of its intersection with Poplar Springs Rd.
0263	Martin, Jerry Cooper, House	Residential/Domestic	1907	Eligible	Contributes to Eligible Complex	12300 Indian Mound Rd.
0264	Daniel's Store, The Bee Hive, J C Martin General Merchandise, Martin Brothers	Commercial	ca.1850	Eligible	Contributes to Eligible Complex	S side of Indian Mound Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. NW of its intersection w/ Ekom Beach Rd.
0265	Daniel-Martin House	Residential/Domestic	before 1840	Eligible	Contributes to Eligible Complex	12365 Indian Mound Rd.
0266	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible		W side of Mt. Bethel Rd., approx. 1/4 mile NE of its intersection with Gilbert Rd.
0267	Balentine, John, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1845-50	Not Eligible		E side of Mt. Bethel Rd., approx. 1/8 mile N of its intersection with Gilbert Rd.
0268	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca 1925	Not Eligible		at end of Gilbert Rd., approx. 3/4 mile from its intersection with Mt. Bethel Rd.
0269	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		N side of Martin Rd., approx. 1/2 mile E from its intersection with Indian Mound Rd.
0270	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible		2697 Poplar Springs Rd.
0271	Ekom Beach	Entertainment/Recreatio	ca. 1950	Eligible		S side of Ekom Beach Rd., approx. 3/4 mile NE of its intersection with Poplar Springs Rd.

0301	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca.	Not Eligible	1279 Hood Creek Rd.
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Ware Shoals West

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0229	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible		E side of Humbert Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. S of its intersection w/ US 76
0230		Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1920	Not Eligible		S side of Gin Mill Rd. approx. 1/8 mi. W of its intersection w/ US 76
0231	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible		S side of Gin Mill Rd., approx. 100 yds. W of its intersection w/ US 76
0232	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible		117 Gin Mill Rd.
0233	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible		13283 US 25
0234	Davis Homestead	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible		13371 US 25
0235	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Eligible		S corner of the intersection of Erwins Mill Rd. and Cleve Knight Rd.
0236	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible		S side of Cleve Knight Rd. approx. 1/4 mi. SE of its intersection w/ Erwins Mill Rd.

0237	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		W side of US 25, approximately 1/3 mile N of its intersection with Buddy Knight Rd.
0238	unidentified cemetery	Funerary	ca. 1820	Not Eligible		N side of Buddy Knight Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. W of its intersection w/ US 25
0239	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible		E side of Hwy 25 approx. 1/4 mi. S of its intersection w/ Buddy Knight Rd.
0240	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible		17559 US 25
0241	unidentified store	Commercial	ca. 1920	Eligible		E side of US 25, approximately 1/3 mile S of its intersection with Buddy Knight Rd.

Waterloo

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0334	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible		4725 Riverfork Rd.
0347	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible		approx. 50 yards S of intersection SR 382 and SR 518
0348	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1840	Not Eligible		9994 US 221

Woodruff

Site No.	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation	Address/Location
0123	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible		218 Hwy 418

0163	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	450 Cheek Rd.
0164	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	85 Cooks Bridge Rd.
0165	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	E side of Knighton Chapel Rd. approx. 3 miles N of its intersection w/ Hwy 101
0166	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	273 Henderson Rd.
0167	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	N side of Friendship Church Rd. approx. 1/4 mi. W of its intersection w/ Hwy 101
0168	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	6721 Hwy 101
0169	Graystone	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1884	Eligible	6770 Hwy 101
0170	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	7912 Hwy 101 N
0171	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	1658 Knighton Chapel Rd.
0172	Young's School	Educational	ca. 1915	Eligible	SW corner of the intersection of Youngs Schoolhouse Rd. and Harris Bridge Rd.

0173	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Eligible	3784 Bramlett Church Rd.
0174	Bramlett United Methodist Church Cemetery	Funerary	ca. 1830	Not Eligible	N side of Bramlett Church Rd. approx. 2/3 mi. W of its intersection w/ Higgins Cemetery Rd.
0175	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	2445 Harris Bridge Rd.
0176	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	2313 Harris Bridge Rd.
0177	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	N side of Higgins Cemetery Rd. approx. 1/3 mi. E of its intersection w/ Bramlett Church Rd.
0178	Martin House	Residential/Domestic	1854	Eligible	309 Bramlett Church Rd.
0179	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	1001 Garrett Rd.
0180	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	E side of Slippery Rock Rd. approx. 1/3 mi. S of its intersection w/ State Rte. 92
0181	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	S side of State Rte. 92 approx. 1/2 mi. W of its intersection w/ Martin's Lake Rd.
0182	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	W side of Martin's Lake Rd. approx. 1 1/3 mi. N of its intersection w/ State Rte. 92

0183	Mahon House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Eligible	593 Nesbitt Mahon Rd.
0184	Wallace Plantation	Residential/Domestic	1845	Not Eligible	58 Wallace Lodge Rd.
0185		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880s	Not Eligible	W side of Wallace Lodge Rd., approx. 1/2 mi. S of its intersection w/ Bramlett Church Rd.
0186	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	5628 Hwy 101
0187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	5100 Hwy 101
0188	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	E side of Hwy 101 at its intersection w/ Cheek Rd.
0305	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	2924 State Rte. 92

Inventory of Properties Surveyed in the Town of Gray Court:

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0352	Laurens North	5970 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0353	Laurens North	5994 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0354	Laurens North	between 1071 and 1046 W Main St.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0355	Laurens North	between 1046 and 1023 W Main St.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0356	Laurens North	1023 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0357	Laurens North	between 1023 and 986 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0358	Laurens North	930 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0359	Laurens North	905 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0360	Laurens North	904 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	
0361	Laurens North	873 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-30	Not Eligible	
0362	Laurens North	882 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible	
0363	Laurens North	847 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0364	Laurens North	725 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0365	Laurens North	714 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0366	Laurens North	697 W Main St.	Gray, C. D., House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0367	Laurens North	696 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0368	Laurens North	NW corner of Willis St. and Willis Ct.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0369	Laurens North	276 Willis St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0370	Laurens North	on the NE side of 230 Willis St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible	
0371	Laurens North	W side of N Main St., approx. 1/16 mi. N of its intersection w/ Central Ave.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0372	Laurens North	415-419 W Main St.		Barber Shop/Mexican Tienda	Commercial	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0373	Laurens North	SW corner of the intersection of Main St. and Central St.	Gray Court Bank	Boy Scouts of America office	Commercial	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible	
0374	Laurens North	385 W Main St.	Bobo Brothers Grocery Store (until 1967/8)	Bobo's Auto Parts (since 1972)	Commercial	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0375	Laurens North	W side of N Main St., approx. 1/16 mi. S of its intersection w/ Central Ave.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0376	Laurens North	371 W Main St.	Gray Hardware Co. (1920), Gentry Hardware Co. (1965)	Curry Hardware (since 1975)	Commercial	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0377	Laurens North	367 W Main St.		Video Store	Commercial	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0378	Laurens North	363 W Main St.		Jimmy's Small Engine Repair	Commercial	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0379	Laurens North	351 W Main St.	Abercrombie and Owings Furniture		Commercial	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0380	Laurens North	300 block Main St. next to 0379	Gray Court Post Office	Gray Court Pharmacy	Commercial	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0381	Laurens North	313 W Main St.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0382	Laurens North	next door to 313 W Main St.	Gray Court Motor Company		Commercial	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0383	Laurens North	50 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0384	Laurens North	101 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0385	Laurens North	104 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0386	Laurens North	103 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0387	Laurens North	222 Church Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0388	Laurens North	SE corner of the intersection of Church St. and Central Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0389	Laurens North	E side of Church St. approx. 1/4 mi. S of its intersection w/ Ropp St.	Gray Court United Methodist Church		Religious	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0390	Laurens North	E side of Church St. approx. 1/4 mi. S of its intersection w/ Ropp St.	United Methodist Church parsonage		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0391	Laurens North	N corner of the intersection of Church St. and Central Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0392	Laurens North	335 Ropp St.	Pace, Dr. W. T., House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0393	Laurens North	375 Ropp St.	Ropp House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0394	Laurens North	362 Ropp St.		Washington, Martha, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
0395	Laurens North	NW side of Ropp St., one house W of its intersection w/ Church St.	Dial House	Kilkare House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0396	Laurens North	NW corner of the intersection of Ropp St. and Church St.	Blackwell, Dr., House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0397	Laurens North	SE corner of the intersection of Ropp St. and Church St.	Ropp House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0398	Laurens North	320 Ropp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0399	Laurens North	SW corner of the intersection of Ropp and Main Sts.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0400	Laurens North	306 Ropp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0401	Laurens North	105 Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0402	Laurens North	W side of S Main St. approx. 1/4 mi. N of its intersection w/ Georgia Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0403	Laurens North	7000 S Old Laurens Rd.	Dr. Culbertson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Eligible	
0404	Laurens North	7114 S. Old Laurens Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0405	Laurens North	E side of Old Laurens Rd. approx. 1/2 mi. S of its intersection w/ Georgia Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0406	Laurens North	7128 S. Old Laurens Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0407	Laurens North	7160 S. Old Laurens Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0408	Laurens North	W side of Gillespie Dr. approx. 1/4 mi. SW of its intersection w/ Old Laurens Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0409	Laurens North	W side of Gillespie Dr. approx. 3/4 mi. SW of its intersection w/ Old Laurens Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible	
0410	Laurens North	E side of Hwy 14 approx. 1/4 mi. S of its intersection w/ Hwy 101		Cook, Marcus, House	Residential/Domestic	1948	Not Eligible	
0411	Laurens North	NW corner of the intersection of E. Mill and Ropp Sts.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0412	Laurens North	8300 Hwy 14		Roper's Groceries and Red Dot Store	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0413	Laurens North	8234 Hwy 14	Leake House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible	
0414	Laurens North	8158 Hwy 14	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0415	Laurens North	8090 Hwy 14	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0416	Laurens North	7856 Hwy 14	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925/30	Not Eligible	
0417	Laurens North	NE side of Owings St., approx. 100 yards from intersection with Georgia Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850-60	Not Eligible	
0418	Laurens North	next door to 7191 Georgia Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0419	Laurens North	7191 Georgia Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0420	Laurens North	7218 Georgia Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0421	Laurens North	7227 Georgia Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Determination	Other Designation
0422	Laurens North	58 State Rte. 92	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	
0423	Laurens North	7353 Georgia Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0424	Laurens North	120 State Rte. 92	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Inventory of Properties Suveyed in the Town of Laurens:

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0002	Laurens North	105 Downs St.	Charles H. Duckett House	Duckett House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1892	Listed	
0004	Laurens South	110 Irby Ave.	Lyde Irby Darlington House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1899	Listed	Contributes to Eligible District
0005	Laurens South	127 Academy St.	Albright-Dukes House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1904	Listed	
0007	Laurens South	544 W Main St.	James Dunklin House	Watts-Todd-Dunklin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1812	Contributes to Listed District	individually listed in the National
0008	Laurens South	132 Irby Ave.	Dr. William Claudius Irby House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Listed	Contributes to Eligible District
0009	Laurens South	112 Todd Ave.	Irby-Henderson-Todd House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1838,1855.1880	Listed	
0010	Laurens South	Courthouse Square	Laurens County Courthouse		Government/Public	ca. 1837-8	Contributes to Listed District	Listed individually on National
0013	Laurens North	101 Woodrow St.	The Octagon House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1857	Listed	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0016	Laurens South	726 W Main St.	Governor William Dunlap Simpson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1839	Contributes to Listed District	
0017	Laurens South	428 W Farley Ave.	Sitgreaves House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1907	Listed	
0021	Laurens North	544 Ball Dr.	Williams-Ball-Copeland House	The Villa; Hampton Heights; Franks House; Baptist Retirement Center	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1859-1861	Listed	
0022	Laurens South	120 Irby Ave.	Wilson-Clary House	Crisp House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1892	Listed	Contributes to Eligible District
0433	Laurens North	20767 US 221	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0446	Laurens South	E Public Square		City Hall	Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0447	Laurens South	E Public Square		Midtown Paint Shop	Commercial	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District	
0448	Laurens South	E Public Square		Franklin Financial Building	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0449	Laurens South	125 Franklin St.	Brown Franklin Building		Commercial	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District	individually eligible
0450	Laurens South	112 E Public Square		Quality Cuts	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0451	Laurens South	110 E Public Square		Chandler's	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0452	Laurens South	108 E Public Square		Gambrell's Jewelry and Gifts	Commercial	ca. 1885	Contributes to Listed District	
0453	Laurens South	102-106 E Public Square		Earl Thomas Jewelers, Gregory's, Professional Drug	Commercial	ca. 1885	Contributes to Listed District	
0454	Laurens South	S Public Square		Furniture Center, Gina's Alterations	Commercial	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District	
0455	Laurens South	S Public Square		John Graham	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0456	Laurens South	120 S Public Square	Hardware Store	Laurens Furniture	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0457	Laurens South	118 S Public Square		Music Store, R. Metts Attorney, A'Danse Studio	Commercial	ca. 1940	non-contributing to Listed District	
0458	Laurens South	106-110 S Public Square		Palmetto Antiques and Auction Company	Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0459	Laurens South	104-106 S Public Square		Today's Fashions	Commercial	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District	
0460	Laurens South	102 S Public Square		Men's Shop	Commercial	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District	
0461	Laurens South	114 W Main St.		Wilson Insurance, Bland Roper Accountant	Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District	
0462	Laurens South	116 W Main St.		Dillard Investigative Agency	Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District	
0463	Laurens South	118 W Main St.		Eston Page Sr., Attorney	Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District	
0464	Laurens South	101 W Public Square		#1 Cuts College of Barbering and Hairstyling	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0465	Laurens South	103-105 W Public Square		Prompt Loans and Law Offices	Commercial	ca. 1895-1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0466	Laurens South	107-109 W Public Square		The Uptown Collection, Young Fashion Shop	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0467	Laurens South	Caroline St.		Blackwell Print Shop	Commercial	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District	
0468	Laurens South	114 Court St.		Cottage Blossoms	Commercial	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District	
0469	Laurens South	111 W Pubic Square		Picture This Frame Shop, Hummingbird Café	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0470	Laurens South	117 W Public Square		The Arbor Flowers and Gifts	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0471	Laurens South	111 Laurens St.		B&T Tape Shop	Commercial	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District	
0472	Laurens South	110 W Laurens St.		The Coleman Furniture Company	Commercial	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0473	Laurens South	108 W Laurens St.	Echo Theater	Redneck Shop	Entertainment/Recreati	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District	
0474	Laurens South	W Laurens St.		Chaney's	Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0475	Laurens South	101 E Laurens St.		Communications Unlimited	Commercial	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District	
0476	Laurens South	103-105 N Public Square		Gregory's, Miseno's	Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0477	Laurens South	107 N Public Square	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0478	Laurens South	111-113 N Public Square		Southern Finance/Shenanigan's	Commercial	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District	
0479	Laurens South	115-119 N Public Square		The Western Shop	Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0481	Laurens North	221 Caroline St.	Madden House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1898	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0482	Laurens North	223 Caroline St.	Watson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District	
0483	Laurens North	234 Caroline St.	Bethel AME Church		Religious	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District	key property within the district
0484	Laurens North	238 Caroline St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District	
0485	Laurens North	NE corner of Caroline and Hampton Sts.	St. Paul First Baptist Church		Religious	ca. 1912	Contributes to Listed District	key property within the district
0486	Laurens North	212 E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0487	Laurens North	205 E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Contributes to Eligible District	
0488	Laurens North	206 E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Contributes to Eligible District	
0489	Laurens North	201 E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0490	Laurens North	119 Silver St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District	
0491	Laurens North	W side of Silver St., approx. 1/16 mi. S of its intersection w/ E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District	
0492	Laurens North	116 Silver St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Contributes to Eligible District	
0493	Laurens North	108 Silver St.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District	
0494	Laurens South	NE corner of Laurens and Laurel Sts.		NAPA Autoparts	Commercial	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District	
0495	Laurens South	101-105 Laurel St.		3-Star Club, Natural Hair Care	Commercial	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District	
0496	Laurens North	107-109 Laurel St.		Global Printing Company	Commercial	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
0497	Laurens North	110 Laurel St.		Laurens Auto Supply	Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0498	Laurens North	W side of Laurel St. approx. 1/8 mi. S of its intersection w/ E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District	
0499	Laurens North	119 Laurel St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District	
0500	Laurens North	121 Laurel St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District	
0501	Laurens North	311 E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0502	Laurens North	315 E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0503	Laurens North	317 E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0504	Laurens North	400 E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0505	Laurens North	404 E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0506	Laurens North	behind site 0505	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0507	Laurens North	E Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0508	Laurens North	approx. 100 ft. E of int. w/ Liberty St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0509	Laurens South	210 Caroline St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0510	Laurens South	212 Caroline St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0511	Laurens South	W Main St.	First United Methodist Church		Religious	ca. 1897	Contributes to Listed District	key property
0512	Laurens South	W Main St.	Laurens First Presbyterian Church		Religious	ca. 1891	Contributes to Listed District	key property
0513	Laurens South	520 W Main St.	Augustus Huff House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0514	Laurens South	530 W Main St.	Todd House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Contributes to Listed District	
0516	Laurens South	550 W Main St.	Stephens House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0517	Laurens South	560 W Main St.	Davis House		Residential/Domestic	1896	Listed	
0518	Laurens South	614 W Main St.	Rawls House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District	
0519	Laurens South	706 W Main St.	Babb House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Contributes to Listed District	
0520	Laurens South	714 W Main St.	Todd-Latimore House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District	
0521	Laurens South	720 W Main St.	Putnam House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Contributes to Listed District	
0523	Laurens South	738 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0524	Laurens South	742 W Main St.	Thomas McDaniel House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1928	Contributes to Listed District	
0525	Laurens South	744 W Main St.	Robert Roper House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0526	Laurens South	746 W Main St.	McCrary-Townsend House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1934	Contributes to Listed District	
0527	Laurens South	774 W Main St.	Balle House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1911	Contributes to Listed District	
0528	Laurens South	780 W Main St.	Wright-Easterby House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District	
0529	Laurens South	806 W Main St.	Martin Dial House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Contributes to Listed District	
0530	Laurens South	812 W Main St.	M. Hampton Hunter, Jr. House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1938	Contributes to Listed District	
0531	Laurens South	816 W Main St.	Kilgo-Todd House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Contributes to Listed District	listed as noncont. in 1986 district

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0532	Laurens South	830 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Contributes to Listed District	
0533	Laurens South	840 W Main St.	John N. Wright House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District	
0534	Laurens South	842 W Main St.	Hudgens-Harney House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District	
0535	Laurens South	964 W Main St.	Wolff-Todd House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0536	Laurens South	839 W Main St.	Mason House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1931	Contributes to Listed District	
0537	Laurens South	835 W Main St.	Frank B. Roper House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1937-8	Contributes to Listed District	
0538	Laurens South	831 W Main St.	Gelder-Roper House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1917	Contributes to Listed District	
0539	Laurens South	821 W Main St.	Nanny Lake House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0540	Laurens South	817 W Main St.	Thomas Easterby House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District	
0541	Laurens South	815 W Main St.	George Blakely House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1936	Contributes to Listed District	
0542	Laurens South	805 W Main St.	Bobo House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District	
0543	Laurens South	789 W Main St.	Thomas Owings House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1938	Contributes to Listed District	
0544	Laurens South	787 W Main St.	John Calvin Owings House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1896	Contributes to Listed District	
0545	Laurens South	773 W Main St.	Clardy-Jones House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0546	Laurens South	743 W Main St.	Roberson-Harman House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1948	Contributes to Listed District	listed as noncont. in the 1986
0547	Laurens South	727 W Main St.	Eddy House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0548	Laurens South	701 W Main St.	Barksdale House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1892	Contributes to Listed District	
0549	Laurens South	557 W Main St.	Poole House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1933	Contributes to Listed District	
0550	Laurens South	547 W Main St.	Riddle-Foy House		Residential/Domestic	ca 1940	Contributes to Listed District	listed as noncontributing in 1980
0551	Laurens South	541 W Main St.	McAllister House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District	
0552	Laurens South	529 W Main St.	Fleming House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0553	Laurens South	517 W Main St.	McDonald House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1895	Contributes to Listed District	
0554	Laurens South	505 W Main St.	Wilson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1907	Contributes to Listed District	
0555	Laurens South	427 W Main St.	Wham House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1911	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0556	Laurens South	419 W Main St.	Old Methodist Church		Religious	ca. 1852	Contributes to Listed District	key property
0557	Laurens South	409 W Main St.	Wells-Clardy House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1895	Contributes to Listed District	
0558	Laurens South	263 W Main St.	Davis House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District	
0559	Laurens South	225 W Main St.	Episcopal Church of the Epiphany		Religious	ca. 1846	Contributes to Listed District	key property
0560	Laurens South	SE corner of the intersection of Lake St. and Parkview Drive	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0561	Laurens South	SW corner of S Harper and railroad track intersection		George Motor Company	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0562	Laurens South	404 S Harper	Austin-Fowler House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District	
0563	Laurens South	410 S Harper	Ozzie Anderson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1922	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0564	Laurens South	520 S Harper St.	Simpson-Crow House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1941	Contributes to Listed District	listed as noncon. In 1986
0565	Laurens South	522 S Harper St.	Dr. Clifton Jones House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1906	Contributes to Listed District	
0566	Laurens South	606 S Harper St.	Hix-Blackwell House		Residential/Domestic	before 1857	Contributes to Listed District	key resource
0567	Laurens South	614/616 S Harper St.	H. Douglas Gray House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District	key resource
0568	Laurens South	622 S Harper St.	Word-Humphries-Childress House		Residential/Domestic	early 1800s and later	Contributes to Listed District	
0569	Laurens South	628 S Hampton St.	Hudgens-Sullivan House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1906	Contributes to Listed District	
0570	Laurens South	636 S Harper St.	Clarence M. Babb House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1906	Contributes to Listed District	
0571	Laurens South	644 S Harper St.	Terry-Brown House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1906	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0572	Laurens South	652 S Harper St.	Ben A. Sullivan House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1898	Contributes to Listed District	
0573	Laurens South	662 S Harper St.	Bolt-Swygert House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1894	Contributes to Listed District	
0574	Laurens South	708 S Harper St.	E. W. Copeland House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1904	Contributes to Listed District	
0575	Laurens South	710 S Harper St.	J. W. Henderson Jr. House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District	
0576	Laurens South	714 S Harper St.	H. L. Roper House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1918	Contributes to Listed District	
0577	Laurens South	808 S Harper St.	McLeod-Switzer House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District	
0578	Laurens South	814 S Harper St.	W. G. McDaniel House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1932	Contributes to Listed District	
0579	Laurens South	830 S Harper St.	Frank H. Caine House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1919	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0580	Laurens South	838 S Harper St.	Thomason-Long House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District	
0581	Laurens South	910 S Harper St.	Felder Smith House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Listed District	listed as noncont. in 1986
0582	Laurens South	920 S Harper St.	Willis-Inman House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1904	Contributes to Listed District	
0583	Laurens South	1008 S Harper St.	Lancaster-McGowan House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1919	Contributes to Listed District	
0584	Laurens South	1010 S Harper St.	Timmerman-Crump House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1933	Contributes to Listed District	
0585	Laurens South	1022 S Harper St.	Machen-Long House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905 w/ 1930s alterations	Contributes to Listed District	key resource
0586	Laurens South	1030 S Harper St.	Gov. Robert A. Cooper House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District	key resource
0587	Laurens South	1100 S Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0588	Laurens South	1037 S Harper St.	Wasson-Thrailkill House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District	
0589	Laurens South	1027 S Harper St.	Owings, Ellen D. House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1919	Contributes to Listed District	
0590	Laurens South	1025 S Harper St.	Drummond House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1904	Contributes to Listed District	
0591	Laurens South	1023 S Harper St.	Gilkerson-Franks House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0592	Laurens South	1007 S Harper St.	Moore-Hudgens House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1907	Contributes to Listed District	
0593	Laurens South	1001 S Harper St.	Albert G. Irby House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1914	Contributes to Listed District	
0594	Laurens South	915 S Harper St.	Minter-Milam House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1901	Contributes to Listed District	
0595	Laurens South	911 S Harper St.	Tessier-Culbertson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0596	Laurens South	821 S Harper St.	Smith-Wasson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0597	Laurens South	819 S Harper St.	W. C. Byrd House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District	
0598	Laurens South	805 S Harper St.	John T. Langston House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1896	Contributes to Listed District	
0599	Laurens South	657 S Harper St.	Switzer-Moore House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District	
0600	Laurens South	629 S Harper St.	Earl Owens House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District	
0601	Laurens South	517 S Harper St.	Gilkerson-Downey-Peterson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1887	Contributes to Listed District	
0602	Laurens South	515 S Harper St.	Cora G. Peterson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Contributes to Listed District	listed as noncont. In 1986
0603	Laurens South	507 S Harper St.	R. B. Terry House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1907	Contributes to Listed District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0604	Laurens South	413 S Harper St.	Cliff McLaurin House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District	
0611	Laurens South	142 Simpson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible	
0612	Laurens South	145 Simpson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0613	Laurens South	147 Simpson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible	
0614	Laurens South	312 Jones St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District	
0615	Laurens South	232 Jones St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District	
0616	Laurens South	235 Jones St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Contributes to Eligible District	
0617	Laurens South	227 Jones St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0618	Laurens South	219 Jones St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Contributes to Eligible District	
0619	Laurens South	213 Jones St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Contributes to Eligible District	
0620	Laurens South	211 Jones St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Contributes to Eligible District	
0621	Laurens South	118 Jones St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0622	Laurens South	115 Martin St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0623	Laurens South	114 or 116 Martin St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-1910	Not Eligible	
0624	Laurens South	326 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible	
0625	Laurens South	109 Hance St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0626	Laurens South	321 S Harper St.	Laurens County Library	Laurens County Emergency Service Complex	Government/Public	1940	Not Eligible	
0627	Laurens South	403 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0628	Laurens South	405 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0629	Laurens South	505 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	
0630	Laurens South	408 Plus St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0631	Laurens South	407 Plus St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0632	Laurens South	422 Plus St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0633	Laurens South	W side of Sullivan St. approx. 50 yards S of its intersection with Martin St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0634	Laurens South	522 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0635	Laurens South	113 Charlton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0636	Laurens South	S side of Charlton St., approx. 50 yards W of its intersection with Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0637	Laurens South	SW corner of Sullivan and Martin Sts.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0638	Laurens South	517 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0639	Laurens South	W side of Sullivan St. approx. 50 yards S of its intersection with Charlton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0640	Laurens South	620 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0641	Laurens South	628 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0642	Laurens South	E side of Sullivan St. approx. 200 yards from its intersection with Charlton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0643	Laurens South	639 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0644	Laurens South	636 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0645	Laurens South	645 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0646	Laurens South	658 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0647	Laurens South	655 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0648	Laurens South	705 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0649	Laurens South	711 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0650	Laurens South	E side of Sullivan St. approx. 75 yards S of its intersection with Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0651	Laurens South	718 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0652	Laurens South	720 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0653	Laurens South	722 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0654	Laurens South	739 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0655	Laurens South	728 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible	
0656	Laurens South	NW corner of the intersection of Sullivan and Academy Sts.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0657	Laurens South	90 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0658	Laurens South	810 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0659	Laurens South	809 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0660	Laurens South	825 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0661	Laurens South	824 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0662	Laurens South	826 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0663	Laurens South	831 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0664	Laurens South	833 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0665	Laurens South	835 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0666	Laurens South	837 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0667	Laurens South	839 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0668	Laurens South	841 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0669	Laurens South	843 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0670	Laurens South	845 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0671	Laurens South	848 Sullivan St.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0672	Laurens South	14 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0673	Laurens South	12 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0674	Laurens South	10 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0675	Laurens South	8 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0676	Laurens South	6 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0677	Laurens South	11 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0678	Laurens South	4 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0679	Laurens South	2 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0680	Laurens South	SE corner of the intersection of Bub Ave. and Caines St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0681	Laurens South	SW corner of the intersection of Bub Ave. and Caines St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0682	Laurens South	102 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0683	Laurens South	104 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0684	Laurens South	106 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0685	Laurens South	108 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0686	Laurens South	112 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0687	Laurens South	114 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0688	Laurens South	410 Irby Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0689	Laurens South	406 Irby Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0690	Laurens South	404 Irby Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-45	Not Eligible	
0691	Laurens South	402 Irby Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0692	Laurens South	310 Irby Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0693	Laurens South	304 Irby Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0694	Laurens South	209 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0695	Laurens South	205 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0696	Laurens South	129 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0698	Laurens South	106 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0699	Laurens South	101 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Contributes to Eligible District	
0700	Laurens South	108 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Contributes to Eligible District	
0701	Laurens South	107 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Contributes to Eligible District	
0702	Laurens South	109 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Contributes to Eligible District	
0703	Laurens South	111 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Contributes to Eligible District	
0706	Laurens South	119 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0707	Laurens South	130 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
0708	Laurens South	121 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0710	Laurens South	123 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0711	Laurens South	134 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0712	Laurens South	125 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District	
0713	Laurens South	136? Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Contributes to Eligible District	
0714	Laurens South	127 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Contributes to Eligible District	
0715	Laurens South	112 Earl St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0716	Laurens South	110 Earl St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District	
0717	Laurens South	108 Earl St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0718	Laurens South	107 Earl St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
0719	Laurens South	205 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0720	Laurens South	207 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0721	Laurens South	209 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
0722	Laurens South	213 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0723	Laurens South	215 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0724	Laurens South	219 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0725	Laurens South	226 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0726	Laurens South	223 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0727	Laurens South	228 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
0728	Laurens South	227 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0729	Laurens South	230 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0730	Laurens South	233 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0731	Laurens South	232 Irby Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0732	Laurens South	100 Newman St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
0733	Laurens South	104 Newman St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0734	Laurens South	108 Newman St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
0735	Laurens South	109 Newman St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
0736	Laurens South	105 Newman St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
0737	Laurens South	130 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0738	Laurens South	126 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0739	Laurens South	204 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0740	Laurens South	302 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0741	Laurens South	306 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0742	Laurens South	629 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0743	Laurens South	708 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0744	Laurens South	717 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0745	Laurens South	719 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0746	Laurens South	800 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0747	Laurens South	103 Meritt St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0748	Laurens South	801 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0749	Laurens South	810 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0750	Laurens South	803 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0751	Laurens South	830 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0752	Laurens South	811 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0753	Laurens South	206 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0754	Laurens South	NE corner of int. of W. Farley St. and Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0755	Laurens South	306 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0756	Laurens South	207 Moreland Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0757	Laurens South	109 Owings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0758	Laurens South	107 Owings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0759	Laurens South	110 Owings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0760	Laurens South	108 Owings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0761	Laurens South	107 Owings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0762	Laurens South	103 Owings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0763	Laurens South	106 Owings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0764	Laurens South	419 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible	
0765	Laurens South	NW corner of int. of Chestnut and Academy Sts.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0766	Laurens South	621 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0767	Laurens South	620 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0768	Laurens South	619 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0769	Laurens South	618 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0770	Laurens South	621 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0771	Laurens South	615 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0772	Laurens South	613 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0773	Laurens South	SE corner of int. of Earle and Chestnut Sts.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0774	Laurens South	520 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District	
0775	Laurens South	435 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0776	Laurens South	434 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
0777	Laurens South	430 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
0778	Laurens South	406 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District	
0779	Laurens South	406 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Contributes to Eligible District	
0780	Laurens South	308 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District	
0781	Laurens South	214 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0782	Laurens South	115 Maplebrook St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0783	Laurens South	114 Maplebrook St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0784	Laurens South	113 Maplebrook St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0785	Laurens South	110 Maplebrook St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0786	Laurens South	508 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0787	Laurens South	434 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0788	Laurens South	430 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0789	Laurens South	428 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0790	Laurens South	426 Academy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0791	Laurens South	165 Moreland Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0792	Laurens South	128 Moreland Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0793	Laurens South	126 Moreland Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0794	Laurens South	112 Moreland Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0795	Laurens South	110 Moreland Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0796	Laurens South	108 Moreland Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0797	Laurens South	104 Moreland Ave. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0798	Laurens South	312 W Farley Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0800	Laurens South	436 W Farley Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0801	Laurens South	117 Pinehaven St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0802	Laurens South	923 W Main St.		Laurens Drug Company	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0803	Laurens South	W Main St.		Charles N. Tinman Tax Service	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0804	Laurens South	917 W Main St.		Main Street Café	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0805	Laurens South	100 Todd St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0806	Laurens South	102 Todd St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0808	Laurens South	310 Chestnut St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District	
0809	Laurens North	4 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0810	Laurens North	6 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0811	Laurens North	8 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0812	Laurens North	10 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0813	Laurens North	12 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0814	Laurens North	11 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0815	Laurens North	9 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0816	Laurens North	7 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0817	Laurens North	5 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0818	Laurens North	3 Johnsey Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0819	Laurens North	116 Williams St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0820	Laurens North	114 Williams St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0821	Laurens North	108 Williams St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
0822	Laurens North	106 Williams St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
0823	Laurens North	109 Williams St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0824	Laurens North	107 Williams St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0826	Laurens North	108 Downs St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0827	Laurens North	111 Downs St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0828	Laurens North	112 Downs St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
0829	Laurens North	123 Downs St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0830	Laurens North	126 Downs St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0831	Laurens North	102 Sunset St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0832	Laurens North	103 Sunset St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0833	Laurens North	104 Sunset St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0834	Laurens North	105 Sunset St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0835	Laurens North	834 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0836	Laurens North	832 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible	
0837	Laurens North	830 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0838	Laurens North	829 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0839	Laurens North	824 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0840	Laurens North	817 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0841	Laurens North	815 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0842	Laurens North	813 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0843	Laurens North	814 W Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0844	Laurens North	812 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0845	Laurens North	811 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0846	Laurens North	807 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0847	Laurens North	804 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
0848	Laurens North	802 Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0849	Laurens North	800 W Hampton St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0850	Laurens North	801 W Hampton	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0851	Laurens North	Williams St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-1910	Not Eligible	
0853	Laurens North	NE corner of int. of W Hampton and Church Sts.	Laurens Glass Works		Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1900, later additions	Not Eligible	
0854	Laurens North	329 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0855	Laurens North	340 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0856	Laurens North	430 Church St.	unidentified house	The Holland Group	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-1920	Not Eligible	
0857	Laurens North	442 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0858	Laurens North	Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-1950	Not Eligible	
0859	Laurens North	513 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-1950	Not Eligible	
0860	Laurens North	Dendy St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0861	Laurens North	111 Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0862	Laurens North	114 Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0863	Laurens North	116 Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0864	Laurens North	117 Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
0865	Laurens North	119 Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0866	Laurens North	120 Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0867	Laurens North	Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0868	Laurens North	Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0869	Laurens North	New St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0870	Laurens North	New St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0871	Laurens North	2 New St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	
0872	Laurens South	200 S St.		Skip Shelton Transit Leasing Company	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0873	Laurens South	corner of E Main St. and S Harper St. next to drycleaners		Upscale Resale	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0874	Laurens South	E Main St.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0875	Laurens South	136 N Harper St.		The Collections Agency	Unknown	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0876	Laurens South	NW corner of E Main and Harper St.s.		Second to None Beauty & Barber Complex	Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0877	Laurens South	247 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0878	Laurens South	255 E Main St.		Laurens Motel Apartments	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-1930	Not Eligible	
0879	Laurens South	E Main St., N side, approx 30 yds W of railroad tracks.		Wholesale Grocers	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0880	Laurens South	104 First St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0881	Laurens South	97 First St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0882	Laurens South	201 Sunset Park	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0883	Laurens South	Sunset Park	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0884	Laurens South	205 Sunset Park	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0885	Laurens South	207 Sunset Park	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0886	Laurens South	SW corner of int. of Cleveland and Church St.s	Mt. Olive Pentecostal Holiness Church		Religious	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0887	Laurens South	Cleveland St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0888	Laurens North	307 Sunset Park	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0889	Laurens North	Sunset Park	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0890	Laurens North	103 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0891	Laurens North	Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
0892	Laurens North	106 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0893	Laurens North	108 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0894	Laurens South	110 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0895	Laurens North	111 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0896	Laurens North	112 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0897	Laurens North	114 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0898	Laurens North	118 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0899	Laurens North	120 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0900	Laurens North	122 Russell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0901	Laurens North	403 Sunset Park	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
0902	Laurens North	407 Sunset Park	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0903	Laurens South	W Main St., at corner with Todd St.	unidentified house	Adair Pharmacy	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
0904	Laurens South	104 Pinehaven Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0905	Laurens South	106 Pinehaven Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0906	Laurens South	108 Pinehaven Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0907	Laurens South	110 Pinehaven Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0908	Laurens South	1000 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0909	Laurens South	1032 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0910	Laurens South	1101 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0911	Laurens South	1102 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0912	Laurens South	1103 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0913	Laurens South	1104 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0914	Laurens South	1105 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0915	Laurens South	1106 W Main St.	unidentified house		Commercial	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
0916	Laurens South	1203 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0917	Laurens South	1204 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0918	Laurens South	1212 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0919	Laurens South	1213 W Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0920	Laurens South	SE corner of W Farley St. and Lincoln Ave..	Atonement Lutheran Church		Religious	1950	Not Eligible	
0921	Laurens South	W Farley St., S side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Lincoln Ave.		Atonement Lutheran Church parsonage	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0922	Laurens South	421 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0923	Laurens South	507 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0924	Laurens South	108 Cummings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0925	Laurens South	106 Cummings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0926	Laurens South	104 Cummings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0927	Laurens South	102 Cummings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0928	Laurens South	301 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
0929	Laurens South	1015 Chestnut St. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0930	Laurens South	1216 Chestnut St. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0931	Laurens South	1218 Chestnut St. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0932	Laurens South	1410 Chestnut St. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0933	Laurens South	US 221, W side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Chestnut St. Ext.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0934	Laurens South	US 221, E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Chestnut St. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0935	Laurens South	102 Southside Drive	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0936	Laurens South	203 W Farley St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0937	Laurens South	108 Victoria St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0938	Laurens South	106 Victoria St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0939	Laurens South	104 Victoria St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0940	Laurens South	400 Fairview Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
0941	Laurens South	1358 S Harper St. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible	
0942	Laurens South	566 S Harper St. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0943	Laurens South	102 Wham St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0944	Laurens South	1345 S Harper St. Ext.		Armory	Military	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
0945	Laurens South	127 Lurey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0946	Laurens South	129 Lurey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0947	Laurens South	117 S Harper St. Ext.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0948	Laurens South	855 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0949	Laurens South	857 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0950	Laurens South	859 Sullivan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0951	Laurens South	101 Caines Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0952	Laurens South	26 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0953	Laurens South	24 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0954	Laurens South	E corner of int. of Vine St. and Caines Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
0955	Laurens South	19 Bub Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0956	Laurens South	202 Truman St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0957	Laurens South	Pridemore St. at int. w/ Riddle St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0958	Laurens South	216 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
0959	Laurens South	219 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0960	Laurens South	215 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0961	Laurens South	208 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0962	Laurens South	204 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0963	Laurens South	201 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0964	Laurens South	100 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0965	Laurens South	205 Lurey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0966	Laurens South	203 Lurey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0967	Laurens South	210 Lurey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0968	Laurens South	206 Lurey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0969	Laurens South	107 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0970	Laurens South	103 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0971	Laurens South	101 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0972	Laurens South	100 Pridemore Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0973	Laurens South	200 Lurey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0974	Laurens South	201 Lurey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0975	Laurens South	107 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
0976	Laurens	116 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0977	Laurens South	119 Miller Square	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0978	Laurens South	120 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0979	Laurens South	121 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0980	Laurens South	122 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0981	Laurens South	124 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0982	Laurens South	125 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0983	Laurens South	126 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0984	Laurens North	127 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0985	Laurens South	128 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0986	Laurens South	130 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0987	Laurens South	309 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0988	Laurens South	308 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0989	Laurens South	150 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0990	Laurens South	148 Miller St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
0991	Laurens South	307 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0992	Laurens South	305 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
0993	Laurens South	303 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
0994	Laurens South	298 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
0995	Laurens South	103 Dial St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
0996	Laurens South	102 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
0997	Laurens South	215 Price St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0998	Laurens South	201 Price St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0999	Laurens South	128 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1000	Laurens South	Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1001	Laurens South	114 Price St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1002	Laurens South	105 Price St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1003	Laurens South	103 Price St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1004	Laurens South	101 Price St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1005	Laurens South	308 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1006	Laurens South	315 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1007	Laurens South	400 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1008	Laurens South	104 Jennings St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
1009	Laurens South	108 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1010	Laurens South	114 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1011	Laurens North	212 Laurens St.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1012	Laurens North	214 Laurens St.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1013	Laurens North	217 Laurens St.	Clemson Cooperative Extension Service Office		Government/Public	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District	
1014	Laurens North	259 Laurens St.		Norwood General Builders	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
1015	Laurens North	Church St, approx. 10 yds. S of int. w/ E Hampton St.		Anne Kennedy Massage Therapy	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1016	Laurens North	College Place, approx. 50 yds. E of int. w/ Saxon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1017	Laurens North	Saxon St.	City of Laurens Filtration Plant	Laurens Water Treatment Plant	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1018	Laurens North	130 Williams St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
1019	Laurens North	Johnsey Ring, S side, approx. 75 yds E of int. w/ Williams St..	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
1020	Laurens North	Johnsey Ring, S side, approx. 100 yds E of int. w/ Williams St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	
1021	Laurens South	204 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1022	Laurens South	202 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1023	Laurens South	Jersey St, across from int. w/ Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1024	Laurens South	503 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1025	Laurens South	505 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1026	Laurens South	140 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1027	Laurens South	138 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1028	Laurens South	136 Cemetery St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1029	Laurens South	133 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1030	Laurens South	107 Alice St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1031	Laurens South	404 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1032	Laurens South	402 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1033	Laurens South	400 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1034	Laurens South	Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1035	Laurens South	411 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1036	Laurens South	401 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1037	Laurens South	122 McCuen Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945-50	Not Eligible	
1038	Laurens South	124 McCuen Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1039	Laurens South	123 McCuen Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1040	Laurens South	118 McCuen Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1041	Laurens South	116 McCuen Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1042	Laurens South	114 McCuen Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1043	Laurens South	112 McCuen Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1044	Laurens South	107 McCuen Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1045	Laurens South	212 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1046	Laurens South	300 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1047	Laurens South	302 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1048	Laurens South	303 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1049	Laurens South	301 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1050	Laurens South	219 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1051	Laurens South	217 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1052	Laurens South	210 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible	
1053	Laurens South	206 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1054	Laurens South	203 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible	
1055	Laurens South	201 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1056	Laurens South	133 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible	
1057	Laurens South	129 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1058	Laurens South	126 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible	
1059	Laurens South	115 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1060	Laurens South	225 River St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1061	Laurens South	303 River St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1062	Laurens South	305 River St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible	
1063	Laurens South	403 River St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible	
1064	Laurens South	107 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible	
1065	Laurens South	108 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1066	Laurens South	110 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1067	Laurens South	111 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1068	Laurens South	115 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1069	Laurens South	Gray St.		Queen Mary FBH Church	Religious	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
1070	Laurens South	117 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1071	Laurens South	127 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1072	Laurens South	Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
1073	Laurens South	133 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1074	Laurens South	138 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
1075	Laurens South	144 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1076	Laurens South	145 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1077	Laurens South	151 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
1078	Laurens South	155 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1079	Laurens South	153 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1080	Laurens South	154 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
1081	Laurens South	117 Dewey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1082	Laurens South	203 Reed St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1083	Laurens South	202 Reed St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
1084	Laurens South	205 Gray St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1085	Laurens South	SE corner of int. of Reed and Jersey St.s.	unidentified house		Commercial	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1086	Laurens South	307 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1087	Laurens South	311 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1088	Laurens South	313 Jersey St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1089	Laurens South	518 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1090	Laurens South	522 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1091	Laurens South	528 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1092	Laurens South	527 Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1093	Laurens South	Green St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1094	Laurens South	734 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1095	Laurens South	736 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1096	Laurens South	735 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1097	Laurens South	747 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1098	Laurens South	749 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1099	Laurens South	712 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1100	Laurens South	710 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1101	Laurens South	708 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
1102	Laurens South	100 Garlington St.	Creswell Garlington House		Residential/Domestic	1857-8	Not Eligible	
1103	Laurens South	625 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1104	Laurens South	623 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1105	Laurens South	626 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1106	Laurens South	E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1107	Laurens South	576 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1108	Laurens South	557 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible	
1109	Laurens South	552 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1110	Laurens South	551 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible	
1111	Laurens South	525 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
1112	Laurens South	512 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1113	Laurens South	510 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1114	Laurens South	508 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1115	Laurens South	506 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1116	Laurens South	504 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1117	Laurens South	455 E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1118	Laurens South	100 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1119	Laurens South	102 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1120	Laurens South	106 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1121	Laurens South	200 Holmes St.	unidentified store		Commerical	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1122	Laurens North	202 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1123	Laurens North	300 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1124	Laurens North	302 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1125	Laurens North	308 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1126	Laurens North	510 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1127	Laurens North	516 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1128	Laurens North	522 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1129	Laurens North	524 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1130	Laurens North	600 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1131	Laurens North	602 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1132	Laurens North	206 Woodrow St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1133	Laurens North	204 Woodrow St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1134	Laurens North	202 Woodrow St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1135	Laurens North	200 Woodrow St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1136	Laurens North	113 McGowan St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1137	Laurens North	113 Woodrow St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1138	Laurens North	109 Woodrow St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1140	Laurens North	100 Woodrow St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1141	Laurens North	Garlington St.	The Elms		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1918	Not Eligible	
1142	Laurens North	839 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1143	Laurens North	841 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1144	Laurens North	813 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1145	Laurens North	811 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1146	Laurens North	808 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1147	Laurens North	953 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1148	Laurens North	973 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1149	Laurens North	1016 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1150	Laurens North	107 & 109 Rosemary Lane	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1151	Laurens North	103 & 105 Rosemary Lane	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1152	Laurens North	101 A & B Rosemary Lane	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1153	Laurens North	1296 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1154	Laurens North	927 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1155	Laurens North	923 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1156	Laurens North	919 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1157	Laurens North	909 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1158	Laurens North	907 Church St.		The Hair Connection	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1159	Laurens North	Church St, E side, approx. 100yds N of int. w/ Spring St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1160	Laurens North	Church St.		Stan's Auto Sales	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1161	Laurens North	717 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1162	Laurens North	718 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1163	Laurens North	714 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1164	Laurens North	712 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1165	Laurens North	710 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1166	Laurens North	708 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1167	Laurens North	706 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1168	Laurens North	713 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1169	Laurens North	behind 713 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1170	Laurens North	711 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1171	Laurens North	709 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1172	Laurens North	N side of Coleman St. at int. w/ Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1173	Laurens North	102 Coleman St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1174	Laurens North	627 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1175	Laurens North	625 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1176	Laurens North	619 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1177	Laurens North	617 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1178	Laurens North	615 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1179	Laurens North	611 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1180	Laurens North	609 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1181	Laurens North	605 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1182	Laurens North	603 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1183	Laurens North	535 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1184	Laurens North	533 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1185	Laurens North	531 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1186	Laurens North	600 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1187	Laurens North	534 Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1188	Laurens North	532 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1189	Laurens North	530 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1190	Laurens North	528 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1191	Laurens North	524 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1192	Laurens North	522 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1193	Laurens North	520 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1194	Laurens North	516 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1195	Laurens North	514 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1196	Laurens North	512 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1197	Laurens North	500 Church St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1198	Laurens North	498 Hillcrest Drive	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
1199	Laurens North	Spring St., W side, approx. 80 yds. N of int. w/ Hillcrest Dr.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1200	Laurens North	Spring St. W side	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible	
1201	Laurens North	Spring St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1202	Laurens North	114 Apex St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1203	Laurens North	202 Independence Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1204	Laurens North	203 Independence Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1205	Laurens North	205 Independence Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1206	Laurens North	207 Independence Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1207	Laurens North	208 Independence Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1208	Laurens North	210 Independence Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1209	Laurens North	212 Independence Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1210	Laurens North	100 Oakland Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1211	Laurens North	NE corner of int. of Oakland and Goode Sts.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1212	Laurens North	107 Oakland St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1213	Laurens North	109 Oakland Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1214	Laurens North	113 Oakland Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1215	Laurens North	Oakland Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1216	Laurens North	Oakland Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1217	Laurens North	121 Oakland Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1218	Laurens North	122 Oakland Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1219	Laurens North	202 Hwy 76	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1220	Laurens North	129 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1221	Laurens North	128 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1222	Laurens North	131 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1223	Laurens North	130 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1224	Laurens North	133 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1225	Laurens North	135 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1226	Laurens North	137 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1227	Laurens North	140 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1228	Laurens North	142 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1229	Laurens North	153 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1230	Laurens North	154 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1231	Laurens North	156 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1232	Laurens North	158 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1233	Laurens North	160 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1234	Laurens North	162 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1235	Laurens North	Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1236	Laurens North	208 Washington St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1237	Laurens North	684 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1238	Laurens North	688 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1239	Laurens North	669 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1240	Laurens North	677 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible	
1241	Laurens North	N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1242	Laurens North	701 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1243	Laurens North	N Harper St., W side, immediately S of int. w/ Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1244	Laurens North	132 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1245	Laurens North	129 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1246	Laurens North	134 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1247	Laurens North	131 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible	
1248	Laurens North	136 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1249	Laurens North	138 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1250	Laurens North	137 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1251	Laurens North	139 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1252	Laurens North	141 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1253	Laurens North	140 & 142 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1254	Laurens North	144 & 146 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1255	Laurens North	205 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1256	Laurens North	208 Mock St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1257	Laurens North	204 Mock St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1258	Laurens North	SW corner of int. of Mock St. and Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1259	Laurens North	121 Mock St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1260	Laurens North	119 Mock St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1261	Laurens North	117 Mock St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1262	Laurens North	503 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945-50	Not Eligible	
1263	Laurens North	505 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945-50	Not Eligible	
1264	Laurens North	507 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945-50	Not Eligible	
1265	Laurens North	208 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1266	Laurens North	210 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1267	Laurens North	212 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1268	Laurens North	216 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1269	Laurens North	218 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1270	Laurens North	233 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1271	Laurens North	239 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1272	Laurens North	220 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1273	Laurens North	222 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1274	Laurens North	224 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1275	Laurens North	226 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1276	Laurens North	228 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1277	Laurens North	245 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1278	Laurens North	230 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1279	Laurens North	257 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1280	Laurens North	261 Lee St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1281	Laurens North	312 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1282	Laurens North	304 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1283	Laurens North	219 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1284	Laurens North	210 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1285	Laurens North	215 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1286	Laurens North	207 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1287	Laurens North	201 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1288	Laurens North	112 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1289	Laurens North	111 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1290	Laurens North	113 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1291	Laurens North	104 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1292	Laurens North	107 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1293	Laurens North	105 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1294	Laurens North	107 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1295	Laurens North	109 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1296	Laurens North	100 McDowell St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1297	Laurens North	809 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1298	Laurens North	811 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1299	Laurens North	813 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1300	Laurens North	815 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1301	Laurens North	1005 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
1302	Laurens North	101 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1303	Laurens North	103 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1304	Laurens North	104 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1305	Laurens North	106 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1306	Laurens North	105 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1307	Laurens North	107 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1308	Laurens North	110 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1309	Laurens North	112 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1310	Laurens North	206 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1311	Laurens North	208 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1312	Laurens North	210 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1313	Laurens North	215 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1314	Laurens North	216 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1315	Laurens North	215 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1316	Laurens North	315 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1317	Laurens North	318 Watts St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1318	Laurens North	319 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1319	Laurens North	321 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1320	Laurens North	113 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1321	Laurens North	115 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1322	Laurens North	109 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1323	Laurens North	107 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1324	Laurens North	106 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1325	Laurens North	305 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1326	Laurens North	105 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1327	Laurens North	103 Cora St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1328	Laurens North	101 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1329	Laurens North	109 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1330	Laurens North	1 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1331	Laurens North	7 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
1332	Laurens North	201 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1333	Laurens North	207 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1334	Laurens North	208 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1335	Laurens North	SW corner of int. of Watts Ave. and Willis St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1336	Laurens North	12 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1337	Laurens North	8 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1338	Laurens North	110 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1339	Laurens North	108 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1340	Laurens North	104 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible	
1341	Laurens North	102 Camp St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1349	Laurens North	Edison Ln, approx. 10 yds W of int. w/ US 221	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1351	Laurens North	12 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1352	Laurens North	204 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1353	Laurens North	1017 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1354	Laurens North	1004 N Harper St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1355	Laurens North	N Harper St., approx 10 yds N of int. w/ Chestnut St.		Laurens Church of God	Religious	1947	Not Eligible	
1356	Laurens North	102 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1357	Laurens North	104 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1358	Laurens North	107 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1359	Laurens North	111 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1360	Laurens North	110 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1361	Laurens North	207 Willis St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1362	Laurens North	200 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1363	Laurens North	203 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1364	Laurens North	204 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1365	Laurens North	206 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1366	Laurens North	207 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1367	Laurens North	208 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1368	Laurens North	210 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1369	Laurens North	Willis Ct., E side, approx. 100 yds S of int. w/ Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1370	Laurens North	402 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1371	Laurens North	406 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1372	Laurens North	408 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1373	Laurens North	410 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1374	Laurens North	403 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1375	Laurens North	414 Clemson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1376	Laurens North	1 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1377	Laurens North	3 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1378	Laurens North	Watts Ave, SE corner of int. of Watts Ave. and Gossett St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1379	Laurens North	9 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1380	Laurens North	702 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1381	Laurens North	13 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1382	Laurens North	Augusta St., W side, approx. 10 yds. S of int. w/ Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1383	Laurens North	Augusta St. W side, approx. 100 yds S of int. w/ Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1384	Laurens North	5 Augusta St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1385	Laurens North	NW corner of int. of Augusta St and Creamer St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1386	Laurens North	Creamer St. Ext., N side, approx. 50 yds E of int. w/ Augusta St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1387	Laurens North	209 Augusta St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1388	Laurens North	922 Augusta St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1389	Laurens North	106 Garrett St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1390	Laurens North	Augusta St, W side, approx 50 yds S of int. w/ Whaley St.			Unknown	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible	
1391	Laurens North	406 Augusta St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
1392	Laurens North	103 Creamer St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
1393	Laurens North	107 Creamer St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1394	Laurens North	109 Creamer St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1395	Laurens North	111 Creamer St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1396	Laurens North	108 Creamer St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1397	Laurens North	113 Creamer St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1398	Laurens North	800 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1399	Laurens North	15 1/2 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1400	Laurens South	17 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1401	Laurens North	19 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	
1402	Laurens North	21 Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1403	Laurens North	Garnet St., W side, approx. 50 yds SW of int. w/ Watts Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1404	Laurens North	455 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1405	Laurens North	W side of Mills St. approximately 20 yards N of its intersection with Flemming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1406	Laurens North	319 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1407	Laurens North	321 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1408	Laurens North	331 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1409	Laurens North	335 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
1410	Laurens North	W side of Fleming St. approximately 100 yards N of its intersection with Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1411	Laurens North	N side of Fleming St. approximately 100 yards N of its intersection with Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1412	Laurens North	100 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1413	Laurens North	102 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1414	Laurens North	104 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1415	Laurens North	206 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1416	Laurens North	208 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1417	Laurens North	210 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1418	Laurens North	212 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1419	Laurens North	214 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1420	Laurens North	216 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1421	Laurens North	211 and 213 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1422	Laurens North	101 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1423	Laurens North	315 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District	
1424	Laurens North	317 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District	
1425	Laurens North	319 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District	
1426	Laurens North	318 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1427	Laurens North	321 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District	
1428	Laurens North	320 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1429	Laurens North	325 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District	
1430	Laurens North	322 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1431	Laurens North	327 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District	
1432	Laurens North	328 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1433	Laurens North	329 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District	
1434	Laurens North	326 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1435	Laurens North	328 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1436	Laurens North	330 Wilson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1437	Laurens North	208 Conway St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible	
1438	Laurens North	205 Conway St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1439	Laurens North	203 Conway St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1440	Laurens North	707 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1441	Laurens North	705 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1442	Laurens North	701 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1443	Laurens North	101 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1444	Laurens North	104 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1445	Laurens North	105 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1446	Laurens North	107 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1447	Laurens North	109 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1448	Laurens North	108 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1449	Laurens North	111 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1450	Laurens North	110 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1451	Laurens North	113 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1452	Laurens North	112 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1453	Laurens North	114 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible	
1454	Laurens North	116 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible	
1455	Laurens North	118 Sumter St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
1456	Laurens North	129 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1457	Laurens North	127 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1458	Laurens North	126 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1459	Laurens North	125 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1460	Laurens North	17 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1461	Laurens North	119 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1462	Laurens North	123 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1463	Laurens North	125 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1464	Laurens North	122 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1465	Laurens North	127 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1466	Laurens North	126 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1467	Laurens North	128 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1468	Laurens North	130 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1469	Laurens North	132 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1470	Laurens North	503 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1471	Laurens North	505 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1472	Laurens North	507 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1473	Laurens North	415 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1474	Laurens North	413 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1475	Laurens North	411 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1476	Laurens North	409 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1477	Laurens North	407 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1478	Laurens North	104 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1479	Laurens North	106 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1480	Laurens North	108 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1481	Laurens North	110 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1482	Laurens North	114 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1483	Laurens North	120 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1484	Laurens North	113 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1485	Laurens North	109 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1486	Laurens North	107 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1487	Laurens North	105 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1488	Laurens North	103 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1489	Laurens North	104 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1490	Laurens North	108 Jackson St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1491	Laurens North	121 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1492	Laurens North	119 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1493	Laurens North	117 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1494	Laurens North	115 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1495	Laurens North	105 Davis St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1496	Laurens North	103 Davis St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1497	Laurens North	101 Davis St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1498	Laurens North	102 Davis St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1499	Laurens North	109 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1500	Laurens North	107 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1501	Laurens North	105 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1502	Laurens North	103 Marion St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1503	Laurens North	104 Oak St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1504	Laurens North	107 Oak St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1505	Laurens North	106 Oak St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1506	Laurens North	105 Oak St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1507	Laurens North	103 Oak St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1508	Laurens North	101 Oak St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1509	Laurens North	W side of Holmes St., approx. 1/16 mi. S of its intersection w/ Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1510	Laurens North	311 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1511	Laurens North	309 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1512	Laurens North	307 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1513	Laurens North	3050 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1514	Laurens North	303 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1515	Laurens North	301 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1516	Laurens North	100 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1517	Laurens North	102 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1518	Laurens North	104 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1519	Laurens North	106 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1520	Laurens North	108 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1521	Laurens North	110 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1522	Laurens North	112 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1523	Laurens North	114 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1524	Laurens North	116 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1525	Laurens North	103 Cedar St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1526	Laurens North	215 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1527	Laurens North	213 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1528	Laurens North	211 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1529	Laurens North	209 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1530	Laurens North	100 Pine St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1531	Laurens North	102 Pine St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1532	Laurens North	104 Pine St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1533	Laurens North	106 Pine St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1534	Laurens North	108 Pine St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1535	Laurens North	114 Park St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1536	Laurens North	116 Park St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1537	Laurens North	120 Park St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1538	Laurens North	122 Park St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1539	Laurens North	109 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1540	Laurens North	107 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1541	Laurens South	103 Newman St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1542	Laurens South	101 Newman St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1543	Laurens South	103 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1544	Laurens South	101 Holmes St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-35	Not Eligible	
1545	Laurens South	101 Mill St., W side approx. 30 yards N of E Main St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1546	Laurens North	102 Pickens St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1547	Laurens North	106 Pickens St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1548	Laurens North	Mill St.	Laurens Cotton Mills	The Old Mill	Industrial/Engineering	1895-1900	Contributes to Eligible District	
1549	Laurens North	E side of Kennedy's Ring, approx. 20 yards from its intersection with Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
1550	Laurens North	E side of Kennedy's Ring where the road bends to the S approx. 20 yards from Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1551	Laurens North	E side of Kennedy's Ring, where the road bends to the S, approx. 5 yards from Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1552	Laurens North	NE side of the intersection of Gordon St. and Kennedy's Ring	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1553	Laurens North	N side of Gordon St., just E of the railroad trestle	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
1554	Laurens North	N side of Gordon St. approx. 30 yards E of the railroad trestle	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1555	Laurens North	directly to the N of 1554 approximately 15 yards N of Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1556	Laurens North	N side of Gordon St., approx 15 yards W of its intersection with Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
1557	Laurens North	205 Mill St.		Danielle Beauty	Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1558	Laurens North	211 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1559	Laurens North	213 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1560	Laurens North	215 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1561	Laurens North	219 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1562	Laurens North	W side of Kennedy's Ring, approx. 1/8 mi. N of its intersection with Gordon St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1563	Laurens North	3 Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1564	Laurens North	4 Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1565	Laurens North	6 Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1566	Laurens North	5 Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1567	Laurens North	7 Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1568	Laurens North	At the end of Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1569	Laurens North	8 Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1570	Laurens North	10 Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1571	Laurens North	12 Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1572	Laurens North	14 Riverside St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1573	Laurens North	305 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District	
1574	Laurens North	311 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1575	Laurens North	51 Scott St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1576	Laurens North	53 Scott St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1577	Laurens North	55 Scott St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1578	Laurens North	57 Scott St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1579	Laurens North	59 Scott St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1580	Laurens North	61 Scott St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1581	Laurens North	63 Scott St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1582	Laurens North	204 Pickens St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1583	Laurens North	206 Pickens St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1584	Laurens North	208 Pickens St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1585	Laurens North	338 Fleming St.		William Rogers	Commercial	ca. 1925-30	Contributes to Eligible District	
1586	Laurens North	S side of Fleming St., approx. 1/16 mi. E of its inters. w/ Pickens St.	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1587	Laurens North	S side of Fleming St., approx. 1/16 mi. E of its intersection w/ Pickens St.		Williams Barber Shop	Commercial	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District	
1588	Laurens North	335 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1589	Laurens North	334 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1590	Laurens North	332 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1591	Laurens North	326 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1592	Laurens North	322 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1593	Laurens North	320 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1594	Laurens North	318 Fleming St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register Determination	Other Designation
1595	Laurens North	319 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1596	Laurens North	317 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1597	Laurens North	315 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1598	Laurens North	312 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	
1599	Laurens North	314 Mill St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District	

Inventory of Properties Suveyed in the Town of Waterloo:

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register	Other Designation
0335	Waterloo	11378 US 221	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0336	Waterloo	11431 US 221	Burner, William, House/Henderson House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
0337	Waterloo	15303 Neely Ferry Rd.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible	
0338	Waterloo	11465 US 221	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
0339	Waterloo	82 Wharton Ave.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0340	Waterloo	67 Walker St.	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0341	Waterloo	N side of Walker St., approx. 100 yards E on intersection with US 221	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	1870	Not Eligible	
0342	Waterloo	US 221 across from Rocking C. Ranch Rd.	Waterloo Commercial Block		Commercial	ca. 1890	Not Eligible	

Site No	Quadrangle	Address/Location	Historic Name	Common Name	Historic Use	Date	SHPO National Register	Other Designation
0343	Waterloo	US 221 near intersection with Rocking C. Ranch Rd.		Waterloo Cotton Gin Complex	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0344	Waterloo	US 221 directly across from gin complex	unidentified store		Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
0345	Waterloo	Rocking C. Ranch Rd. next to Waterloo United Methodist Church	McNeill House		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Eligible	
0346	Waterloo	Rocking C. Ranch Rd. to the S of Waterloo United Methodist Church	unidentified house		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	